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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S. CUBA & MEXICO \$4.00 CANADA \$4.50 FOREIGN \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914, at New York Postoffice

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, INC., PUBLISHERS  
No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

VOL. IX

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1921

No. 12

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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. IX

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1921

No. 12

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

**DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, INC.**

WILLIAMS HAYNES, President

IRA P. MacNAIR, Secretary

F. F. BURGIN, Treasurer

Publication Office

3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

Telephone 7646 Barclay

Cable Chemmarket

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico \$4.00 a year; Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year, payable in advance. Current Copies, 10 cents. Back Copies, 25 cents. A Binder for this Journal @ \$1.00 Postpaid.

## Table of Contents

### EDITORIALS—

Demand From Consuming Trades.....	565
Does the Tax Prevent Bootlegging?.....	565
Chance to Save \$1,000,000,000.....	566
Duty on Vegetable Oils.....	566

### FEATURE TRADE ARTICLE—

Chemists May Yet Abolish War. Their Discoveries Making Warfare Too Perilous to Great Nations as Well as Small, Owing to Its Frightfulness. By Francis P. Garvan, President of the Chemical Foundation.....	567
--	-----

### TRADE NEWS—

Chemical Exposition to be Held at Grand Central Palace Next Year .....	569
Dye and Chemical Interests Unite.....	571
Safety Congress Will Tell Manufacturers How to Save \$1,000,000,000.....	572
Manufacturers Submit a Tax Plan.....	573
Glass, Rubber, Textile and Leather Industries Gaining .....	574
Textile Chemists Form Association.....	575
Dominion Rubber System Buying Chemical Supplies in New York.....	576
Textile Industries Improving Rapidly.....	576
Salicylates Higher in London.....	581
Suit Over Fur Dyeing Process.....	583
Complaints About American Dyes to be Investigated .....	583
Foreign Chemical Prices Advancing .....	590

### MARKET REPORTS—

Heavy Chemicals .....	578-579
Fine Chemicals .....	580-581
Intermediates and Dyes .....	582-583
The Oil Market.....	584-585
Crude Drugs .....	586-587
Essential Oils .....	588-589
Foreign Markets .....	590-591

PRICES CURRENT .....	592
----------------------	-----

IMPORTS .....	610
---------------	-----

## DEMAND FROM CONSUMING TRADES

The extent to which the trade in chemicals with Canada is growing is indicated in no small measure by the demands of the Dominion Rubber System, so-called, which is buying supplies in New York. The trade also feels the improved condition in the textile industry. Crude materials needed in glass manufacturing are also being purchased more freely. New tanning companies in the South and West promise increase in the consumption of chemicals and tanning woods, and the numerous paper mills being organized will soon call for certain basic materials in the treatment of pulp. DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS is meeting the encouraging signs of better business by enlarging its already extensive lists of products quoted in the Prices Current section of the paper, and will publish news of new enterprises and important developments in these consuming industries from week to week.

## DOES THE TAX PREVENT BOOTLEGGING

"The removal of the tax on alcohol would flood the country with fly-by-night concerns making carloads of alcoholic medicinals to sell booze. This is the claim with which pharmaceutical manufacturers are trying to meet the agitation for the removal of the tax on alcohol. They point out that there are thousands of irresponsible men who are only kept from this business now because of a lack of sufficient capital to buy alcohol at the price the present tax imposes. The backers of the idea claim that now that hooch is tabooed and alcohol is fondly supposed to be used only for purposes which the hottest of prohibitionists would applaud, the high tax on alcohol is an unjust penalty. But according to the pharmaceutical manufacturers the tax serves the above as well as some very useful purposes."

The aforementioned statement was made in a bulletin recently sent out by the American Drug Manufacturers Association. The Association is opposed to the removal of the tax on alcohol on the ground that the price of alcohol would be so reduced thereby as to permit thousands of bootleggers to get into the drug business. The Drug Manufacturers believe that the alcohol tax is a big factor in keeping the manufacturing drug industry free from masquerading booze makers. Investigation shows that the tax has little or nothing to do with the matter.

The bootlegging price for grain alcohol is reputed to be \$13.00 a gallon. A tax of \$4.18 a gallon is rather insignificant when the bootlegger can turn over his alcohol at \$13.00. If the demand for alcoholic beverages through underground channels is sufficient to warrant bootleggers and whiskey makers paying \$12.00 to \$13.00 a gallon for alcohol, and advices indicate that this is being done, just

how far is the tax a factor in tending to prevent this illicit business? It will be just as difficult to get permits for alcohol at 50c a gallon as it is at \$4.75 a gallon, while to bootleggers and permit forgers, tax and price mean nothing anyhow. They flourish to-day in spite of the tax. If it were such a simple matter to make "carloads of alcoholic medicinals to sell for booze," the American Drug Manufacturers Association can rest assured it would be done to-day, the big demand and high prices for such things eliminating the tax as a factor. In reality, the alcohol tax has just about as much effect in prohibiting bootlegging as—well, where is there a person who does not know of somebody who is selling bootleg liquor? Furthermore, why should a prosperous bootlegger go into the drug business anyhow, when conditions to-day make the necessity of drug-trade camouflage superfluous?

#### CHANCE TO SAVE \$1,000,000,000

During the period of slack business many manufacturers have found time to study other problems than production and selling methods, and have given considerable attention to questions of utilization of waste, putting plant equipment in better condition, and installing safety devices. The National Safety Council estimates the annual cost of industrial accidents at a billion dollars a year, and the association's campaign to reduce this enormous loss has resulted in earnest co-operation by plant managers who are interested, not only in the financial saving, but see the necessity for reducing to a minimum the frightful mortality, estimated at 20,000 deaths annually, caused by accidents in factories.

The safety engineer and welfare director are as necessary to the large industrial plant today as are the mechanical engineer, construction engineer or chemical engineer. Only by delegating the safety work to a special department can the management expect to obtain results of value. It is estimated that between three and four thousand factories are employing specialists in this line of work. These welfare superintendents, Federal, state and municipal officials, and members of industrial commissions will meet in Boston, this month, where the National Safety Congress will hold its annual exhibit, and discuss the problems of the various industries. Representatives of textile, leather, paper, glass, chemical, and steel interests will present their views and read papers on the best methods to protect workers and prevent losses due to careless handling of dangerous materials. "Safety First" means dollars and cents in more ways than would seem possible to anyone who has not attended a Safety Congress and studied the work of this organization in detail.

#### DUTY ON VEGETABLE OILS

Soap manufacturers, paint makers and importers of vegetable oils are protesting against the proposed duty of 2 cents per pound in the Fordney bill. The axe which these users of oils and fats have to grind is not big enough with which to destroy the

cottonseed oil and other industries in the United States which want protection against the free importation of Oriental oils, produced with 5-cents a day labor, especially while there is a surplus of 194,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil and 612,000,000 pounds of lard in this country. Witnesses told the Senate Finance Committee that one billion pounds of imitation lard, 400,000,000 pounds of butter substitutes and 86,000,000 pounds of alleged milk full of cheap imported oils, are manufactured yearly in the United States. Why encourage the importation of these oils while millions of pounds of genuine American oils are without a market?

### The Editor's Correspondence

#### Price of Patent Specifications

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

During the World War and the Wilson administration, the Patent Office increased the price of copies of its Patent Specifications for the public from 5 cents, old price, to 16 cents present price—notwithstanding that its receipts annually exceed its disbursements; and thereby, one of the objects of its existence is being restricted, viz.: the educational feature of the spread of its news through patents disclosures, among the public. Other Bureaus distribute information gratis by the ton—witness: the Agricultural Dept. Bulletins; the Bureau of Mines; the Dept. of Labor; the Bureau of Standards; the Dept. of Education; and in fact every Bureau or Dept. distributes free to citizens applying therefor, sundry of its publications of news or discoveries of benefit to the public—excepting the Patent Office. There are other peculiar rules of the Patent Office which materially hamper the beneficent, instructive, helpful work, it might do. It is to be hoped the new administration will look into the subject.

J. E. BLOOM.

233 72nd st. Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is understood that an opinion is being prepared by officials of the Dye and Chemical Control Section of the Treasury Department relative to the domestic price of indanthrene yellow R for submission to officials of the Customs Service. Several protests have been received from textile manufacturers regarding the American price of this product and a conference was held in Washington a short time ago. Officials of the Dye and Chemical Control Section have had the matter under advisement and they are now preparing their opinion in the case.

After a recess of several weeks, Congress reconvened Sept. 21. Unless something unforeseen turns up, Congress will undoubtedly be in session until March of next year. While there are many important bills pending before this session of Congress, the tariff and revenue bills, of course, are of greatest moment to the trade. Indications at this time are, however, that the tariff bill will be delayed for some time to come.

Textile convention dates have been announced as follows: Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 16-17. Textile Products Show, Greenville, Oct. 6-12. Textile Exhibitors Association (Textile Machinery Exposition), Boston, Oct. 31-Nov. 5. National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Nov. 2 and 3.

Wholesale prices of drugs and chemicals showed a decline in August, this year to 161 compared with 163 in July, and 216 in August, 1920, based upon a 1913 average of 100.

# Chemists May Yet Abolish War

*Their Discoveries Making Warfare Too Perilous to Great Nations as Well as Small, Owing to Its Frightfulness*

BY FRANCIS P. GARVAN, President of the Chemical Foundation\*

Chemists are seeking through forces as yet imperfectly comprehended to turn man toward sanity. They are aiming at his imagination. Who will dare say they are pursuing a fruitless quest after the experience of the Great War which began as a war of great steel projectiles and ended as a war of invisible energy. Hard-headed military men, usually slow to convince that weapons other than the traditional arms of their service must be learned and relied upon, join nowadays with chemists in an appeal to the public understanding which is little short of the striking appeal made by the imaginative story of Mr. Wells, for they realize that chemistry is merely on the brink of great things, and none see so clearly as they that chemistry aims to abolish war by making it desperately perilous to great nations as well as small.

THE situation is as acute today as it was in 1908, in 1910, in 1914, or in 1916 and 1917. Yes, the war is over, but the situation is the same. This was an industrial war, brought on by industrial Germany in her lust-mad haste to capture the markets of the world. Industrial Germany, in her arrogance and pride, preferred the formidable hazard of battle to the progressive and sure infiltration which within ten or twenty years might well have given her the world domination she sought from complacent and unthinking people. Her ambitions are the same today as they were in 1914. Her methods are the same in peace and war. Through the most extraordinary coalition of Science, Industry and Government that the world ever saw, Germany in the past leaped leagues ahead of rival nations, and as she ran she found means to clog the feet of her competitors.

Rapidly recovering from the debilitation of war losses, Germany is once more driving ahead in this special and all-important field. Once more she plans to deceive her rivals as to the importance of this special key industry of chemical production. Again she tries to clog the feet of competitors. Once more she sends her spies and agents to this country and reinspires Germans, camouflaged as Americans, to poison the well from which America should draw her full strength for peace or war. Can that be done successfully here and in England and France, Germany will be a menace to world peace within a decade. It is our people, our statesmen she seeks to lull and benumb. Let her gain her end and she will have developed within ten years, from her experience in the Great War and through the magic of her doctors of chemical research, through her tremendous and closely welded chemical industry under government protection, from her intensified alliance of Science, Industry and Government, peace weapons and war weapons of potency unforeseeable.

We have in our grasp today the means to make the United States forever independent in peace and war. In our grasp are the essentials for the control of disease, for the vast increase of food production, for the immense development of domestic and foreign indus-

tries, for secure national defense. We have universities ready to supply us with the personnel to put us in the forefront in this chemical age. Are we so unconcerned, so dully perceptionless, so stupidly asleep that we will permit German intrigue to stifle this priceless acquisition, which has cost us millions of dollars and 27 per cent of our war casualties? Do we think that we are at peace because our Government has formulated a set of words declaring that peace exists, and because our President has put his signature to the document? Fatal assumption! With the German people, dominated by their ineradicable mania of superiority, the war has passed into another stage merely. But it is the same war, waged with new weapons.

In Germany today industrial reorganization for world domination first in the peaceful arts and then in war is proceeding mightily under the sympathetic eye and fostering care of a government which differs in no important particular, so far as the world outside of Germany is concerned, from the government of the Hohenzollerns. The German purpose stands forth as clearly as a mountain in the sunlight: First, reconquer in industry and commerce, then we Germans will see.

Their secret documents prove it. The heart of the news that comes out of Germany proves it. They prove it out of their own mouths.

The times are too tense with danger for passive tactics. On one side we have the same old crowd of German agents masquerading as good Americans. On another side we perceive American citizens supporting the German intrigues. In Congress we hear and stand aghast at the ignorant and malicious outbursts of certain legislators, unmindful of their country's welfare. Folly drips from their mouths. Stupid suspicion of the motives of honest men and appalling ignorance of the times mark their astounding incapacity. There are some who, like Jacob of old, have set themselves to steal the birthright of chemical independence from the American nation. They may disguise for a time the hairy hands of the German dye monopoly that controls them, but in the end the people will know them for what they are. Their voices are the voices of elected Representatives and Senators in the American Congress, but the hands that manipulate them are the hands of the German Dye



FRANCIS P. GARVAN

\*Address delivered before the joint session of the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society at Columbia University.



Trust, the most powerful monopoly ever formed by man, the Interessessen Gemeinschaft, the "I. G."

#### Those German Patents

You heard without audible resentment the German lie that the Chemical Foundation was another monopoly and had purchased for less than their value, patents belonging to the innocent men of Germany. You knew that no stockholder, trustee or president ever has or ever can make a penny out of the Chemical Foundation; that it was formed to represent the American people in their purchase of their freedom from the clutch of the hands seeking to misuse the beneficence of their laws to choke our industrial development, our means of defense, and our hope of the preservation and conservation of the health of our manhood and womanhood.

You know that the U. S. Constitution gave Congress power to issue patents in order to offer inducement to the publication of each successive discovery in science, in order that it may be made the stepping stone for future progress, and you know that practically all German patents were taken out with the intent to conceal and suppress advance in scientific information and what the foundation bought was useless, unless American business spent millions of dollars to find out the necessary information which the patents concealed. You knew that the attack on the foundation was a German attempt to diminish the usefulness of the organization which they know will never quit until every man, woman and child in this land knows the whole hideous past chemical story and has a vision of the wondrous future of chemistry in the idealistic hands of the Anglo-Saxon race.

It was only freedom from blackmail and the consequences of imbibed German propaganda intended for our destruction that the foundation bought. All other nations accomplished the same result without any compensation to Germany. What would they? Should the American Government give back to the Germany, which in 1915 attempted by the use of her patents to throw four million American citizens out of work, in order to blackmail our Government, the right to do so now for the purposes of her peace-time conquest of the world's markets?

#### Frightfulness to Bring Peace

As struggles between nations became more destructive, not only in actual warfare but in the paralyzing blows delivered to peace-time industry, more and more came to kneel at the altar of peace. When war science learned how to destroy thousands at a stroke, to ruin whole cities in the space of a breath drawn in the middle of the night, peace seemed more and more desirable.

As the researchers in the sciences contributed in ever-increasing frightfulness to the power and long distance application of war weapons, destroying all the romance of industrial combat and nullifying individual courage, men began to see increasing merit in the dreams of those who would abolish war utterly and who would police the evil doers of the earth as such are policed in our cities.

When the creative chemist showed military commanders how an opposing host could be stricken from life on the wings of the wind, laid horribly in death by a vapor as noiseless as the pinions of Azrael; how life could be expelled from great cities by a death dew of acids sprinkled from invisible airplanes, peace became a boon to be prayed for in utter sincerity. Hypocrisy smiling at gunpowder blanched before phosgene gas.

Peace is much more popular now that men know how to destroy each other with cotton in the form of nitro-cellulose drawn from the air, than when they abolished each other with cellulose in the form of a club. I do

not say that the spread of education and gradual refinement of the spiritual side of man has not played a part in the growth of the ideal, nor that the operation of pure reason has not contributed to the vitality of the desire. I do maintain with history at my back that successive inventions of horribly destructive weapons and successive demonstrations of the magnified and unpreventable ruin and misery wrought by one new weapon after another, have been successive shocks to man's long-time notions about the indispensability of war.

#### The Creative Chemist's Task

Then the creative chemist, taking a big step forward and making more intelligent use of atomic force, introduced into warfare weapons that could not be seen or heard, that impressed ordinary imagination as things not of this earth at all but of the pit itself. He showed armies how to use poison gas to kill each other and more often to blind or burn or stupefy each other. He introduced poison into the winds of the heavens and cunningly employed the winds to sweep destruction across wide areas. This new method of making war was the biggest jar ever suffered by our tradition-clinging minds. It was a method which struck at the mind in assailing the body. Terror unfathomable was locked in it.

Inheritors of subconscious fears 200 centuries old, curious weakness of the spirit that 200 centuries have not been able altogether to eradicate—fear of the dark, fear of the unknown, man stood appalled by this new weapon which worked frightful casualties without betraying itself by form or shape or color, without making a sound personal to itself. It made him think of the future when the inept, unhappy gas contrivances would be so perfected, simplified, concentrated and increased in number and in destructive power, as to make the gas weapons of the Great War as clumsy by comparison as were the smooth-bore rifles of the Revolutionary War compared with the latest Thompson gun.

These things hit at the heart of imagination, surveying what creative chemistry has already done in war in its first few experimental steps. We stand back impressed as never before in the whole history of war tools. We are bound by sheer intelligence to comprehend that chemical science "has only begun to fight." It has learned how to utilize, not very skillfully, a few gases. It has not done anything beyond small scale experimenting with radio active forces. But the lessons of the Great War were a tremendous impulse to the research chemist.

The creative chemist is searching out among rare elements, such as radium, arguments against warfare that can no more be refuted than pigmy man can oppose the tornado or the earthquake or contend with Vesuvius. The strange stuff that illuminates the dials of our watches may be the very medium that will eventually produce the resistless force that will make fighting intolerable.

#### E. D. WINKWORTH HEADS SOLVAY COS.

The directors of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation announce the appointment of E. D. Winkworth to the position of executive vice-president of the Solvay Process Co., in full charge of management of all Solvay interests.

The position is a new one and is created in consequence of the development that takes E. L. Pierce, president of the Solvay Process and vice-president of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, to the New York offices of the corporation. Mr. Pierce continues as president of the Solvay Process Company.

# Exposition in the Palace Next Year

**Exhibitors Vote 200 to 20 to Hold the Next Show Downtown, In Spite of Great Success of Recent Week at the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory—Saturday Devoted to the Chemical and Dye Industries—Speakers on the Closing Days**

**B**Y a vote of approximately two hundred against twenty, exhibitors at the Seventh Annual Exposition of Chemical Industries registered a choice in favor of holding the chemical show next year at the Grand Central Palace, New York. The management stated that an option for next year's show was held on both the Grand Central Palace and the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory, and that they desired to know the wishes of the exhibitors. The overwhelming vote in favor of the former location was the result. Practically all exhibitors agreed that the spacious Armory with all booths on one floor, was in itself far superior to four or five floors of the Grand Central Palace, but that the location far from the business district of New York and the consequent long trip to reach the show, more than overbalanced the drawbacks of the Palace. As a consequence of the vote, the Eighth Exposition of Chemical Industries will in all probability be held at the Grand Central Palace next year, some exhibitors already having reserved their booths.

The 1921 Chemical Exposition closed as one of the most successful ever held. In spite of the distance to the Armory from "Broadway," from twelve to fourteen thousand people visited the show each day, far exceeding the estimate of fifty thousand for the week, made by the management on the opening day. In addition to the large number of chemists, chemical engineers, and chemical salesmen included among the visitors, thousands of persons with only a casual knowledge and interest in chemistry and chemicals, attended and heard the strong appeal for a unified and independent American chemical and dye industry. The flood of visitors on the three last nights of the show fairly swamped the ticket office and required periodical closing of the doors.

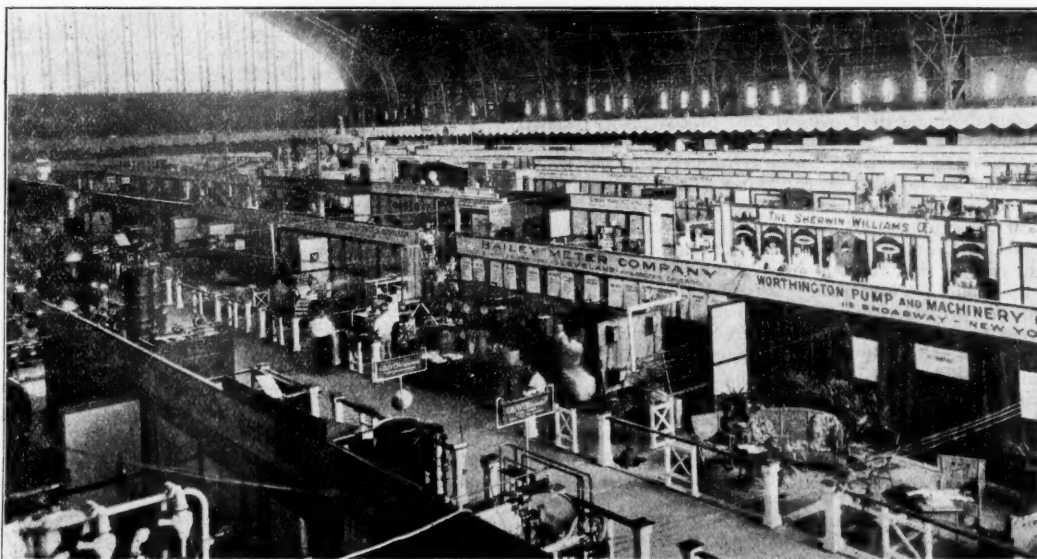
On Friday evening, Thomas A. Edison attended the

Exposition and although he attracted considerable attention at the door where a crowd gathered to get a look at the electrical wizard, he was soon lost in the throng. Making his way from booth to booth, few people recognized Mr. Edison as he mingled with the crowd. Many other notables in the chemical and allied fields came and went unnoticed in most instances except by their friends.

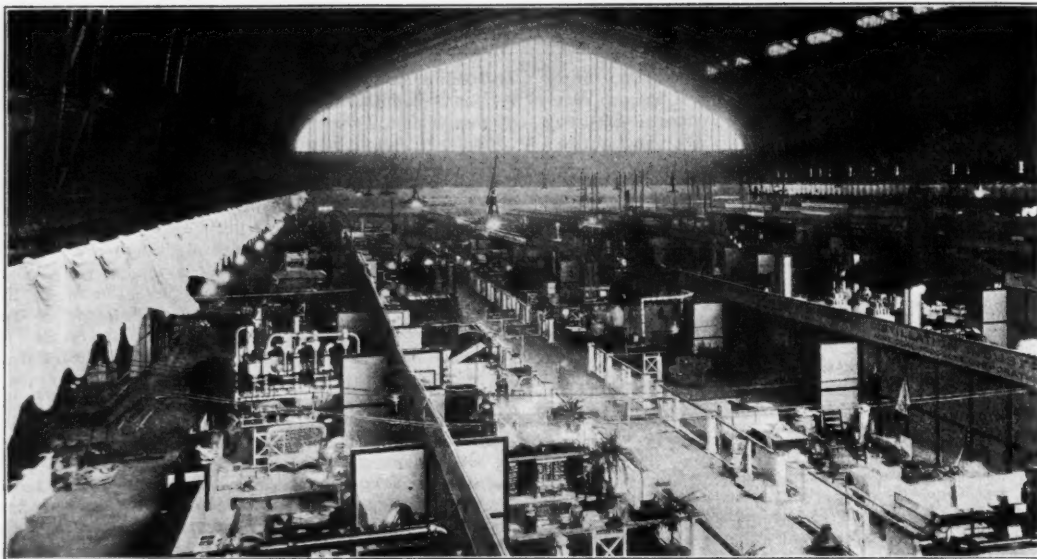
The closing of the show equalled in every way its auspicious opening. Saturday was given over completely to the dye industry. Motion pictures on the manufacture of American dyes were shown in the auditorium after which F. E. Breithut spoke on "Is there an American Dye Monopoly?" He was followed by Williams Haynes on "Do We Want a Complete American Chemical Industry?" The appeal of the speakers was chiefly to the American public as represented at the show, rather than to the technical men present. The vital necessity of a complete chemical industry to every human being, to every industry, was shown. Without chemicals, the wheels of every industry in the country would be forced to stay idle; the chemical industry is the master key of all industry the world over, were the chief points developed by Mr. Haynes. Other speakers included S. L. Rothapfel, manager of the Capitol Theatre in New York, on "The Psychology of Color in The Motion Picture Theatre," and Charles T. Baylis on "Making a Better America."

Another feature of this year's exposition which stands out after the closing, was the battery of four minute speakers who injected into every session held in the Auditorium, a spirited appeal for the American chemical and dye industry. The work of these speakers in placing the case of America's chemistry before the people who the show, was very effective. The speakers included Charles L. Parsons, Charles H. Hertzy, H. E. Howe, H. G. Byers, J. Merritt Matthews, Robert H. McKee and Charles Baskerville.

The ceramic industries occupied the center of the stage on Friday at which time a meeting of the American Ceramic Society was held. One of the features of general interest on the programme Friday was an







address on "Business Conditions Relating to the Clay Working Industries," by John G. Jones. Mr. Jones outlined the recent period of depression as it affected the ceramic industry in particular and predicted better times ahead. The effect of imports of chemical stoneware upon the industry was also briefly touched upon by the speaker, who urged the necessity for adequate protection for the American ceramic industry. Other interesting addresses were delivered by P. C. Kingsbury, who spoke on the important part which chemical stoneware plays in the American chemical industry and the necessity for an adequate chemical stoneware industry in the United States in order that the chemical industry may not be forced to depend upon foreign supplies as it had in the past.

#### Power Plants and Fuel

Sessions on Friday were also given over to the consideration of power plants in the chemical industry, fuels and the chemistry of fuels. In the opening address, R. C. Beadle said: in part:

"What we are concerned about to-day is the power plant in the chemical industry. The industry burns in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 tons of coal every year. Many of the power plants are enormous affairs. A few years ago they were in charge of men who shoveled coal into their furnaces on flat grates. Then the mechanical engineers of the country came to a realization of the wastefulness of this method and various types of mechanical stokers were installed until now, in a plant of any size, the stoker is as much of a necessity as the boiler. Very good. This was a step forward from 50 per cent hand-fired efficiencies. Seventy-five to eighty-five per cent stoker-fired efficiencies came to be expected, and now pulverized fuel, eliminating both stokers and grates, is showing even greater efficiencies, and where oil is available, it, too, makes its bid for recognition. These improvements did not come all at once, and it is fair to suppose that the chemical engineer and the mechanical engineer will join forces and move on to even greater efficiencies in the power plant."

#### OVERHEARD AT THE CHEMICAL SHOW

Reports indicate that the show space of du Pont's was gazed upon with hungry eyes by a number of chemical brokers, and that offers to sublet some of the empty desk space were made.

A sweet young thing inquired at the booth of the Commercial Solvents as to whether or not butyl alcohol was good to drink.

Visitors at Merck's booth found the pyramid of salicylic acid, stark and staring, alone and unguarded.

Newport's display was much the same as in 1920, but not quite so good. The "wild women" were missin' this year! Little Egypt's—the Allied—"wimmin" failed also to put in appearance as per rumor. Something like the four barrels of beer scheduled for the Salesmen's banquet.

A jar of methyl salicylate was handy in the Heyden booth to revive visitors from the effects of too much Cheerio. The scene in the crowded booth reminded one of the great "free beer" days in Milwaukee.

"Pure Ethyl Alcohol, U. S. P." On view at the U. S. Industrial Alcohol stand, attracting considerably more of interest than the big Anaconda bar of gold.

Sodium cyanide at the R. & H. booth. Not recommended as an ingredient of baby food.

A chicken fancier at the show mistook the exhibit of the Proctor dryers for a display of the latest in incubators.

Few in the crowd of visitors at the show recognized Thomas A. Edison as he strolled from booth to booth on Friday evening. He asked many questions at various exhibits, all of which were apparently answered to his satisfaction.

At the Chiris booth, they had quite a job convincing a lady visitor that brown vanilla compound flavoring could be made with pure white crystals of vanillin and coumarin.

**ELECTROCHEMICAL MEETING SEPT. 29TH**

The fortieth general meeting, marking the end of the 2nd decade since the organization of the American Electrochemical Society, will take place at the Lake Placid Club, in the Adirondacks, Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. The technical programme will be featured by two symposia on non-ferrous metallurgy and electrodeposition.

Wednesday, Sept. 28, 6 P. M. Registration at Lakeside Clubhouse. Thursday, Sept. 29, 9 A. M. Presentation and discussion of papers. Charles Vickers: Experiences with Alkaline and Alkaline Earth Metals in Connection with Non-Ferrous Alloys: W. A. Cowan, L. D. Simpkins & G. O. Hiers: The Electrolytically produced Calcium-Barium-Lead Alloys Comprising Frary Metal: Colin G. Fink & Chas. H. Eldridge: The Electrolytic Corrosion of Lead-Thallium Alloys: I. Newton Friend: A New Theory of the Corrosion of Iron: Haakon Styri: Rust Prevention by Slushing: C. J. Rodman: Transformer Oil Sludge: Raymond Freas: The Electrolysis of Organic Compounds: Alex. Lowy & E. H. Haux: Electrolytic Oxidation of the Leuco-Base of Malachite Green: N. Kameyama: The Electrolytic Dissociation of Cyanamide and Some of Its Salts in Aqueous Solutions: P. C. Alagaard: Electrolytic Production of Sodium Perborate: B. G. Worth: Graphic Control of Electrolytic Processes. 2 P. M.: Sports and Recreations. Golf match under the direction of Mr. Dorr, Chairman of Golf Committee. A boat ride has been planned for the benefit of those not participating in golf. There will also be other entertainment under the direction of Mr. Corse, Chairman of Committee on Arrangements. 6:30 P. M.: Board of Director's Meeting, at dinner, for the transaction of usual business. 8 P. M.: Meeting in the Music Room of the Forest Clubhouse. Lecture by Professor Harlow Shapely, of the Harvard University Observatory, on "Chemistry and the Stars."

Friday, Sept. 29—9 A. M. Symposium of non-ferrous metallurgy. H. M. St. John: The Influence of the Electric Furnace on the Metallurgy of Non-Ferrous Metals. E. A. Smith: Modern Developments in the British Brass Industry. T. F. Baily: Resistance Type of Electric Furnace in the Melting of Brass and Other Non-Ferrous Metals. M. K. B. Patch: Comparison of Electric Furnace Practice with that of Fuel Fired Furnace Practice. H. A. DeFries: Electric Silver Melting. F. C. Thompson: Electric Furnace Melting of Nickel-Silver. H. A. Winne: Recent Developments in Electric Furnaces of the Muffled Arc Type. J. G. Thompson: Electric Furnace Purification of Zirkite. M. L. Hartmann & W. A. Koehler: Physical Characteristics of Specialized Refractories. Part IV. Cross Breaking Strength at 20° and 1350°C. 2 P. M.: Sports and Recreations. 8 P. M.: Lecture by Col. T. S. Woolsey, Jr., on "Practice of Forestry on National Forests;" to be held in the Music Room of the Forest Clubhouse.

Saturday, Oct. 1.—9 A. M.: Symposium on electrodeposition. F. A. Lidbury and F. A. Stamps: An Electric Steam-Generator for Low Voltage. W. E. Hughes: Researches on the Electrodeposition of Iron. T. R. Briggs: Electrolytic Solution and Deposition of Copper. W. R. Ingalls: Electrometallurgy of Zinc. C. J. Wernlund: Deposition of Zinc from the Zinc Cyanide Solution. Wm. Blum & H. E. Haring: The Electrodeposition of Lead-Tin Alloys. Wm. Blum: The Structure and Properties of Alternately Electrodeposited Metals. 2 P. M.: Golf Finals for the Society Championship; those having qualified in the matches of the two previous days will participate.

**DYE AND CHEMICAL INTERESTS UNITE**

**Organic Chemical Manufacturers Become Members of the American Dyes Institute—E. R. Pickrell, Representing a Company Controlled By Herman A. Metz Is Barred From the Meeting**

Eighty American manufacturers of synthetic organic chemicals met at the Pennsylvania Hotel, on Thursday of last week, to discuss import control methods similar to the dye license system. Dr. Charles H. Herty, secretary of the American Chemical Society, was the principal speaker. He said if they proposed taking up the subject matter in hand solely from the viewpoint of making their own particular business a success, they would fail before they even got started. He said what should be done, and what the nation demands is that in considering the organic chemical industry, it should be regarded as a national trust, and as an asset to the nation and essential to the welfare of the people as a whole.

A general discussion followed and a committee was appointed to confer with officials of the American Dyes Institute and request the Institute to enlarge that organization for the purpose of including all branches of the organic chemical industry.

E. R. Pickrell, representing the Consolidated Color and Chemical Co., of Newark, N. J., which is controlled by Herman A. Metz, complained that he was not allowed to take part in the proceedings. An official of the Dyes Institute said that Mr. Pickrell was barred on his past record, and the fact that it is known to the American Dyes Institute that the company with which he is affiliated is against the license system.

Mr. Pickrell said he was barred from the meeting because he refused to sign a registration card, which, among other things, asked if the signer was in favor of the principle of a selective embargo.

The registration blank bore the title of the American Dyes Institute, and had lines for the name of the signer and his company. A paragraph read:

"Are you in favor of the selective embargo principle for synthetic organic chemicals as a part of the permanent tariff bill?"

It was explained that there was no compulsion in signing this statement, and that some who attended the meeting had not expressed their view in this connection.

R. C. Jeffcott, of the Calco Chemical Co., and president of the American Dyes Institute presided. An official statement, issued at the close of the meeting read:

"A meeting of 80 American manufacturers of synthetic organic chemicals was held yesterday afternoon at the Pennsylvania Hotel to discuss questions affecting the welfare of this new group of American interests. Dr. Charles Herty addressed the meeting and outlined the conditions which confront the industry to-day and urged the effective co-operation of all hands to accomplish the perpetuation of the industry."

"Discussions on the part of many representatives present showed a hearty unanimity of opinion concerning the need of a complete representation of an effective organization. The work of the American Dyes Institute was highly commended and a committee appointed to confer with the officials of the organization for the purpose of enlarging its scope. Complete harmony prevailed throughout the meeting and it is expected that a report from this committee will be made at a later meeting soon of the manufacturers represented at the meeting."

### HOW TO SAVE A BILLION DOLLARS

National Safety Council Will Explain in Detail at the Massachusetts State House, Boston, Sept. 26 to 30—Papers to be Read on Safety From the Chemist's Standpoint, Handling of Caustics and Sulfuric Acid

How a billion dollars a year can be saved to the industries of this country by the prevention of the 20,000 deaths caused annually by industrial accidents, and the thousands upon thousands of injuries sustained by workers in industry, will be demonstrated at the Tenth Annual Congress of the National Safety Council which is to be held in the Massachusetts State House, Boston, Sept. 26 to 30. A billion dollars a year is the cost of industrial accidents, the National Safety Council has shown, and it has been proved that these accidents can be prevented, and this sum saved through effective safety work.

Three or four thousand men and women, professionally charged with the safety of millions of workers, safety engineers, industrial welfare directors, federal, state and municipal officials, business men, and others interested in one way or another in the safety movement will attend the Boston congress to discuss this problem. Among the papers to be read are the following with reference to the chemical industry: Reports by I. V. Kepner, chairman of the Chemical Section, who is safety director, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; S. H. Kershaw, safety engineer, Hercules Powder Company; M. J. McDonough, safety engineer, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The first session will be held on Tuesday morning, Sept. 27. A report will be read on "Safe Practice in Handling Sulfuric Acid." A round-table discussion will follow on "General Handling of Caustics" and "Removal of Caustics from Containers."

On Wednesday morning, Sept. 28, a paper on "Protection from Excess Pressure in Chemical Apparatus," will be read by John S. Shaw, Assistant to General Manager, Hercules Powder Co. There will be meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday by the Textile Section, Paper and Pulp Section, and the Rubber Section. Papers will be read on "Safety from the Chemist's Standpoint."

### EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN NEW YORK

Albany, Sept. 21—Employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole in this State showed no appreciable change from July to August, according to a statement issued by Henry D. Sayer, The Industrial Commissioner, of the State Department of Labor. The textile industry as a whole showed an increase in employment, but the gain was not uniform among the various branches. A reduction occurred in the manufacture of silk goods, and a number of knitting mills reported less workers employed in August than in July. The knit goods industry as a whole showed an increase, however. Cotton mills reported a marked increase in employment in August, and woolen mills and carpet and rug factories reported a slight gain in employment. An increase was also reported in the production of rope and twine.

Employment in the paper mills continued to improve, and a marked increase appeared in the August reports from the paper box industry. Less employees were reported in the production of miscellaneous paper goods, but the printing and publishing industry showed a slight increase.

The chief reductions in employment from July to August in industries other than those mentioned occurred in the cement industry and in the drug and chemical industries.

### Trade Notes and Personals

Charles L. Huisking, who recently underwent an operation for a throat trouble, is rapidly recovering.

The Carey Chemical Co. has leased a four-story building, Third avenue and 44th street, New York, for ten years.

The Belle Alkali Co., Belle, W. V., will ask bids at once for construction of a one-story plant on local site, estimated to cost about \$50,000.

Dr. Raymond F. Bacon has resigned as director of Mellon Institute to take effect Jan. 1, 1922. Dr. E. R. Weidlein has been appointed acting director.

The De Pree Chemical Co., Holland, Mich., will soon begin the construction of a new two-story and basement building at its plant, 60x140 ft., estimated to cost \$15,000.

A cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Mines and the Graphite Producers Association for an investigation as to the possibilities of a more extended utilization of American graphite is under consideration.

The Contract Process Co. has been awarded the contract by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for furnishing 15,000 lbs. of technical muriatic acid at \$390, bids for which were opened on Sept. 2.

According to a decree published in the Nicaragua "La Gaceta Oficial" for July 7, 1921, and effective from that date, packages weighing up to 20 kilos (kilo equals 2.2 pounds) will be accepted by the parcel-post service of Nicaragua.

The Wells Process Co., Youngstown, Ohio, is taking bids for the construction of a new plant at Conneaut, O., to be one-story, 60x108 ft., and estimated to cost \$25,000. Ralph Wells of the Wells Mfg. Co., Youngstown, heads the company.

The Board of Directors of the American Agricultural Chemical Co. has been reduced from 20 to 18. Thomas A. Doe and James M. Gifford have resigned. Royal Victor, of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, has been elected in place of F. Lathrop Ames, deceased.

An investigation of various deposits of clay, mica, schist, slate, marble, talc and kaolin in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina with regard to their suitability for use as mineral fillers is being undertaken by the Southern Experiment Station at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

In Mexico and Peru, German chemicals are lower than American by 40 per cent. There is notable German activity in drugs. The drive is just beginning. German quotations are made in marks, dollars, or English pounds. A branch of the Hansa corporation of Hamburg has just been opened at Lima, Peru.

Dr. F. G. Cottrell, head of the chemical activities of the National Research Council, will sail from France on Oct. 11 on his return to the United States. Dr. Cottrell has spent the summer in Europe studying various phases of the chemical industry. Among other things he paid particular attention to the liquefaction of gases.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for associate metallurgist qualified in foundry practice. Vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., at \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination.

**BANQUET OF SALESMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

'Let's go!' is the watchword of the Salesmen's Association of the Chemical Industry as expressed at its first annual banquet at the Chemical Exposition last Thursday. Good fellowship and co-operation, not unmixed with a serious feeling of the responsibility of each salesman in carrying the message of science to the world, were the keynotes struck by the president, Burton T. Bush, in introducing the speakers after dinner. The enthusiasm of the two hundred present was boundless in the face of the "old timers" sung to the accompaniment of a jazz band, for, in spite of unfortunate inability of the committee to provide the much discussed "four barrels of beer," many took advantage of the president's invitation to bring their own.

The speakers of the evening emphasized the seriousness of the work of the salesman and the wide sphere of influence which he wields. Edward J. Cattell took the meeting by storm with his snappy wit. The creation of wealth through work and brain without the impoverishment of any but to the greater good of everyone, and the wide influence of the spoken word were the texts of his discourse. John Jones, sales manager of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, emphasized the immense field of chemistry which, through the salesmen, touches the life of each of us at so many points, and the consequent seriousness of the task of the salesmen. The possibilities of greater accomplishment through co-operation instead of the all too common method of knocking competitors and probability of realizing such an ideal through the association, were brought out in the talks.

**CALL FOR 300 CARLOADS OF SUMAC**

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21—Manufacturers of domestic sumac extract inform the Bureau of Chemistry Department of Agriculture, that they will need this year between 300 and 400 carloads of the product. In Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, the country storekeepers generally act as agents to buy the sumac and sell it to the carload dealers.

Only black sumac will be accepted this year, and the leaf must be bright. It is understood that dealers either will not buy low grade at all, or will materially cut the price on it. First-grade sumac must contain no berries and less than 25 per cent of stalks. The price paid the farmer per 100 pounds delivered loose to the country dealer will approximate \$1.

**COAL-TAR LAMP BLACK REQUIRES LICENSE**

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21—The Treasury Department has just made public a decision promulgated by the Dye and Chemical Control Section to the effect that lamp black derived from coal tar can be admitted into the United States only by license, but lamp black derived from other products can be admitted without a license, providing the certificate is filed with the Customs officials by the importer stating that the lamp black is manufactured from other than coal tar products.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announces that a hearing will be held in New York on Sep. 22 before Examiner Gerry of the Commission in case 12761 of the Rosin and Turpentine Export Association against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The United States Industrial Chemical Co., Curtis Bay, Baltimore, Md., is to erect a one-story plant on Fairfield avenue.

**MANUFACTURERS OFFER TAX PLAN**

**Would Levy Percentage Tax on Every Commodity To Be Paid By the Manufacturer, Producer or Importer—Not applicable to Retail or Middlemen's Sales**

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., September 21—Representatives of manufacturing interests of the United States, at a conference here last week, decided to support a tax revision programme involving repeal of the special discriminatory war taxes on many lines of business, and the substitution of a flat tax on all finished commodities sold or leased by manufacturers, producers or importers. No specific rate for this manufacturers' tax was proposed formally, but discussion revolved around a maximum of three per cent. The programme endorsed represents substantially the proposals of Senator Smoot, who will soon introduce a new tax bill as a substitute for the measure which has been passed by the House and is now pending before the Senate Finance Committee. The main features for which the manufacturers will work, are as follows:

Enactment of the new general manufacturers' tax.

Retention of present income taxes on individuals, with revision of surtaxes.

Retention of the present income tax of 10 per cent on corporations.

Retention of existing taxes on tobacco, narcotics and oleomargarine.

Retention of existing inheritance taxes.

The decision of the manufacturers was set forth in the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That we support the principles of taxation proposed by Senator Smoot of Utah, and further that we approve the definition of the manufacturers' tax in language as follows:

"That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon every commodity manufactured, produced or imported, when sold, leased or licensed for consumption or use without further process of manufacture, a tax equivalent to (rate not specified) per cent of the price for which such commodity is sold, leased or licensed; such tax to be paid by the manufacturer, producer or importer."

Spokesmen for the conference explained that the proposed tax is not a general sales tax, inasmuch as it does not bear on retail or middlemen's sales. It would be imposed at only one point in the process of production, that is, when the manufacturing process is completed, consequently the tax could not be pyramided, or passed on in expanded form. The manufacturers expect general public support for the programme on the grounds that it is comparatively simple, bears on all manufacturers uniformly, is not so difficult of collection as many taxes which it would supplant, and is a substitute for the existing "nuisance taxes." The programme would involve the repeal of all levies not classed as individual or corporation income taxes, inheritance taxes, and special taxes on tobacco, narcotics and oleomargarine. Senator Smoot's programme provides for revenue from a new customs tariff measure, but this was not discussed by the manufacturers.

The Louisiana Colotex Co., New Orleans, La., has begun production at its new local mills, devoted to the manufacture of special board products made from bagasse, the refuse from sugar cane. The new plant is the first of a number of such mills the company proposes to construct in different parts of the state. The mill cost approximately \$500,000.



**CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT MAKERS ORGANIZE***(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

At a meeting of representatives of the leading manufacturers of chemical plant equipment at the Chemists' Club, New York, on Saturday, Sept. 17, it was decided to form an Association of Chemical Plant Equipment Manufacturers. The Organization Committee is composed of J. George Lehman of the Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Co., chairman; Paul O. Abbé, of Paul O. Abbé Inc.; A. A. Holmes, E. B. Badger & Sons; Dr. C. H. Kimberley, Schutte & Koerting Co.; P. C. Kingsbury, General Ceramics Co.

The organizers state that the object of the association is to further various interests of manufacturers, which, it is believed, can be promoted more satisfactorily by action as a group rather than as individuals.

Clark M. Whittemore, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Edmund B. Clary, of Linden, have been appointed receivers of the Transatlantic Chemical Corporation of Linden. The application was made by William M. Stevenson, secretary of the company and a creditor. The company has \$34,000 of preferred and \$144,000 common stock outstanding and the bill fixes the value of its plant at Linden and other visible assets at about \$300,000, with debts outstanding of \$84,000. The depression in the dyestuffs industry has forced the company to run at a loss. The stockholders failed, when solicited, to advance for a year 20 per cent of the amount of their preferred stock holdings, and the receivership is asked to conserve the assets.

A receivership suit for Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company, 1700 Morgan street, St. Louis, was filed in the Circuit Court, Sept. 12 by W. D. Mahaney, a stockholder who petitioned for an accounting of funds by Charles E. Lane, president. The officers and corporation were named as defendants in the suit and an injunction temporarily removing the officers from their duties was requested. It was set forth in the petition that no dividends had been paid since 1916, although previous to this date 6 per cent was paid. Lane, according to the petition, was left in complete charge of the company and through his management, losses of \$200,000 have been incurred.

Pleas of not guilty were entered before Judge William B. Sheppard in the Federal court, New York, by the fourteen corporations and forty-four individuals engaged in the sale of Portland cement in the Eastern states, who were indicted under the Sherman anti-trust law by the special Federal grand jury August 8. The principal defendant is the Atlas Portland Cement Company. Bail for the individuals named in the indictment was fixed at \$1,000.

The plant of the Industrial Chemical Co., East Providence, R. I., was sold at public auction, by the receivers of the corporation, on Thursday, Sept. 15, to Hyman Frank, a real estate operator. The price was \$28,000. It is understood that Mr. Frank bought for the former owners. The plant was equipped to make direct and Azo colors. At the auction the real estate, machinery, equipment and surplus made-up products and a stock of raw material was sold.

Richard M. Shoemaker, of Robert Shoemaker & Co., Philadelphia, died in Germantown, on Sept. 8. Mr. Shoemaker was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1840. He entered the wholesale drug house, founded by his father, and became president of the company upon the death of Robert Shoemaker. Richard Shoemaker took an active interest in the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

The annual convention of the National Wholesale Drugists' Association opens next Monday, Sept. 26, at Atlantic City. It will be in session four days, closing with a banquet on Thursday, Sept. 29. Reservations have been made for a large attendance.

**Of Interest in the Trade**

The International Bergin Company of The Hague has been formed to handle the foreign patents of the Bergin process of paint manufacture.

The usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the stock of Liggett's International, Ltd., will be paid on Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15.

English linseed oil was available around the local trade at 67½c per gallon, with indications that slightly lower prices might be done on a firm bid.

Dr. Charles H. Herty will address the New York Paint, Oil & Varnish Club on the occasion of its 176th dinner to be held at the Hotel Astor the evening of Sept. 22.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The directors of H. R. Mallinson & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 23.

The Atteaux Dyestuff & Chemical Company, Ltd., has been appointed Canadian agents for Friedr. Bayer & Co., of Leverkusen, for the sale of dyestuffs for cotton, wool, silk and other fabrics.

Daniel E. Loweree left New York recently for Mexico where he will represent Albert H. Higbie, chemical broker and manufacturers' representative, New York. Mr. Loweree's headquarters will be in Tampico.

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., reports gross income of \$2,678,328 and net profits of \$1,154,402 for the first six months of 1921. The total surplus on June 30, 1921, subject to taxes on income, was \$5,449,362.

Mill officials of Lawrence, Mass., say a boom has begun in textiles and predict that the outlook is particularly bright for the future and there seems no doubt that the present situation will continue throughout the winter.

The stock of mustard seed owned by John Clarke & Co., New York, which was damaged by fire on Sept. 9 in the plant of the Manhattan Milling & Drying Co., 91 Furman street, Brooklyn, was insured for \$600 in the Colonial Insurance Co., New York.

John Clarke says there is a better demand for African ginger, which is slightly firmer on spot and to arrive. Cochin is easier. In Jamaica ginger there was a flurry last week, which caused an advance of three to four cents per pound from the recent low level. Demand, however, is light, principally from drug sources.

The Atlas Portland Cement Co. announced a cut of 30 cents a barrel in the price of cement, last week and other companies immediately followed with a similar reduction in quotations. Practically all were selling at \$15 a thousand wholesale, to which, for delivered prices, must be added the cost of handling, haulage and 10 per cent.

A suit to recover \$75,000 damages for alleged breach of contract was instituted in the Supreme Court, New York, this week, by George Ringler & Co. against the Peerless Glass Co., Inc., of 701 Vernon avenue, Long Island City. The plaintiff alleges that on December 27, 1920, contracts were entered into whereby the defendant agreed to manufacture and deliver 20,000 gross of bottles. The glass company is charged with delivering an inferior grade of bottles.



## Consuming Industries

The Woodson Mills, Salisbury, N. C., have been incorporated with capital of \$100,000, by C. W., E. H., and W. H. Woodson.

The Barnet Leather Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4% on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 23.

The Fredonia Window Glass Co., Fredonia, Kan., is to build a new glass-manufacturing plant at Long Beach, Cal. The local Chamber of Commerce, George A. Brown, secretary, is interested in the project. C. F. Lutz is president and general manager of the company.

As a result of tests made on the experimental paper machine at the Bureau of Standards using rice straw, banana tree stems andalang grass from Siam, Siamese officials saw the possibilities of the paper industry in their country and their government asked the American Government, through the State Department and the Department of Commerce, to supervise the design and purchase of a similar experimental machine.

The Whalen Pulp & Paper Co. reopened its plant at Wood Fibre, B. C., on Aug. 15. This plant of the Whalen company produces only pulp suitable for the manufacture of book paper. The Whalen company's Port Alice plant, which produces pulp for newsprint paper, has been working at capacity and turning out 1,800 tons of pulp weekly. The Reliance Mill & Trading Co. has retired from the management of the Whalen company's plants.

Rubber goods exports for July show a gain of almost \$400,000 over the June total, says P. L. Palmerton, chief of the Rubber Division, Department of Commerce. During the 12 months ending with June, 1920, sales of American manufactured rubber goods abroad amounted to more than \$69,000,000. For the next six months of 1920 the exports stood approximately at \$42,000,000, but each succeeding month saw a decline until June, 1921, when the exports were the lowest for any month in recent years. The increase in July indicates that the tide has turned.

The flint glassware plants in the Wheeling, W. Va., district report improvement in the demand. The cut glass and gift glassware plants report an increased volume of business and large number of inquiries for material for fall and holiday trade. Blown and etched tableware glass plants also are receiving larger orders, and current business is better than for a number of months past. Bottle and jar manufacturers report an increased demand for material. Plants devoted to the manufacture of lamp chimneys will resume soon on a normal basis. Glassware for lighting is being produced on a larger scale.

There are 32 rubber manufacturing plants operating in Canada, under the management of 22 companies, financed by Canadian, American, and British capital, and making practically all kinds of rubber goods except hard rubber products. Of the 32 plants, 23 are situated in Ontario, 8 in Quebec, and 1 in British Columbia. Of the eight factories in the Province of Quebec, four are in Montreal, two at Granby, one at Sherbrooke, and one at St. Jerome. In addition to these there is one new factory at Sherbrooke, while a comparatively small rubber-cement factory is located at Lachine, near Montreal.

## TEXTILE CHEMISTS FORM ASSOCIATION

**Will Develop Closer Relations Between Theory and Practice in the Application of Dyes—Research Work a Feature of the Plan—Leading Chemists Who Are Charter Members**

Textile chemists to the number of sixty or more met at the Chemists Club on Sept. 13, and formed the American Institute of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Professor Louis A. Olney of the Lowell Textile School, who presided, outlined the purpose of the association as follows:

First—To promote the technical interest of its members in the properties and application of dyes and the processes of scouring, bleaching and finishing.

Second—To develop a closer relationship between theory and practise in the application of dyes and other chemicals used in the textile industry.

Third—To serve the textile and color industries by developing standard methods of testing dyes and analyzing textile materials in general and of standardizing systems for these tests and recording their results.

Fourth—To encourage research work along textile chemical lines.

Fifth—To encourage and supervise the establishment of a complete textile chemical laboratory.

Professor Olney suggested that the membership of the association might be divided into 3 classes,—

First—Regular or active members, who should possess as qualifications for membership a thorough technical training and at least 5 years of actual experience in textile chemical lines:

Second—Junior members, who would include students and apprentices;

Third—Sustaining or corporation members, who would include textile manufacturing concerns and also manufacturers of dyestuffs and chemicals used in the textile industry and who would be called upon to supply funds to support the research work.

A committee of five is to be appointed by Professor Olney to present a working plan to the next meeting to be held in Boston during the week of the Textile Exposition, Oct. 31 to No. 5. Mr. Lehmann, of the Chemical Company of America, suggested that dyers and finishers in textile mills should be included in the membership plan. Several speakers suggested including application chemists in the leather, paper and rubber industries. The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be to limit the membership to textile lines, including application chemists associated with dyestuff manufacturing or distributing concerns. The scope of the plan is indicated by the names of chemists who signed the call for the meeting:

William D. Livermore, Chief Chemist, American Woolen Co., Lawrence, Mass.

George A. Moran, Chief Chemist, Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

Walter M. Scott, Chief Chemist, Cheney Bros., South Manchester, Conn.

Walter S. Williams, Chemical Engineer, Mt. Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass.

William R. Moorhouse, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Winthrop C. Durfee, Consulting & Manufacturing Chemist, Boston, Mass.

Russell W. Hook, Textile Chemist, A. D. Little & Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Harold W. Leitch, Chemical Engineer, M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., Franklin, N. H.

Warren H. Whitehill, Chemist, Brightwood Mfg. Co., North Andover, Mass.

Louis A. Olney, Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass.

**RUBBER COMPANY BUYS CHEMICALS HERE**

The Dominion Rubber System, that is, the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., and associated companies, with general offices and central factories in Montreal, purchases its supplies through New York brokers and dealers. As to the chemicals used in the rubber manufacturing industry, the sources are various.

For whitening the English cliffstone is preferred, but considerable American whitening is now being used; zinc oxide is imported mostly from the United States; all the sulphur in the industry is imported from the United States; lithopone is imported from the United States, England, and Belgium; litharge and white lead are manufactured in Canada; mineral rubber (a sort of asphalt) is imported from the United States; the different kinds of magnesia used in the industry are imported from the United States and England; antimony comes from the United States and England; rubber substitutes are furnished largely by the United States; lead oxides are imported principally from the United States, but some English and Spanish oxides are used; reclaimed rubber is imported in considerable quantities from the United States; the talc used in the industry is principally imported from the United States, but the finest grades come from Italy.

There are several good talc deposits in Canada, particularly those near Madoc, Ontario, but at present the American product can undersell it. All the cotton used in the rubber industry comes from the United States and Egypt, and the cord and square woven tire fabrics used in Canadian plants are largely manufactured in Quebec cotton mills, particularly the Canadian-Connecticut mills at Sherbrooke.

**USES OF MINERAL RUBBER**

New uses for a substance called mineral rubber, although it contains no rubber, were detailed by C. O. North, of Akron, Ohio, in the Division of Rubber Chemistry of the American Chemical Society. He said in part:

Mineral rubber, or MR, as it is more commonly known, gets its name from the fact that it was formerly prepared by blending natural asphalt with a harder bitumen, such as gilsonite. To-day it is largely manufactured by heating to a high temperature while blowing with air a mixture of gilsonite and still residue from the distillation of Mexican or Oklahoma petroleum.

Mineral rubber is not a rubber substitute nor an adulterant of rubber goods. It is strictly an aid or compounding ingredient. It is one of the cheapest, costing but 2c to 5c per pound. It is usually present in tires and other rubber articles. When properly used it increases the life and service of the articles containing it.

**VALUE OF RUBBER STATISTICS**

The Rubber Association of America in a report on 1920, and July 31, 1921, says:

"It might well be said that, to a considerable extent, guesswork has been eliminated in the tire manufacturing industry by means of the monthly statistical report prepared by the association. The manufacturer who analyzes this report has a much clearer view of the entire situation and can plan future operations with greater assurance than the maker who does not have this barometer of conditions. There are at least two extremes in manufacturing which result in trouble—overproduction and inadequate production facilities."

Net sales of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., during 1920 were \$26,675,513 compared with \$22,162,978 in 1919.

**BETTER DEMAND FOR COTTON GOODS**

The textile industries as a group are an exception to the general business situation, says the National City Bank, New York. This is particularly true in cotton goods, which have blossomed out into something resembling a real boom. The explanation apparently is, that, in the first place, owing to the long curtailment of production and the cautious attitude of buyers, dealers' stocks have been low; and in the second place, the very unfavorable reports concerning the new cotton crop have convinced the trade that prices will not be lower either for raw cotton or cotton cloth. This imparted confidence and prompted buying in sufficient quantities to start prices upward. The mills are well sold up for the immediate future, and in some lines until next Spring. Foreign orders have been received in sufficient quantities to help the revival.

The woolen goods trade also is in very satisfactory condition, with prospects good for the rest of the year. The silk industry has improved very much since the first of the year, and is operating at 50 to 60 per cent of capacity, but in this connection it should be remembered that capacity has been much expanded in recent years.

**ITALY'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY DEPRESSED**

The Italian textile industry is greatly depressed according to a report based on information submitted by American consuls, Italian papers and research organizations and others, made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The slump is due to overproduction, the report states. Manufacturers cannot sell their products, and while the unions have opposed wage reductions workers are now ready to go back to work at lower earnings.

The cotton industry had purchased great quantities of cotton in America at very high prices. One estimate places the number of unemployed at 300,000, another at 413,000, in industries reported upon.

In the silk industry the effects of the crisis which followed the fall of prices in the Japanese market last year are still felt. Foreign competition, which has become more active, is restricting Italian exportation to small limits.

All of the outstanding stock of Converse & Co., the New York commission house which acts as selling agents for the Consolidated Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries, besides numerous other cotton mills, has been acquired by B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., which is controlled by the Consolidated Textile Corporation. B. B. and R. Knight, Inc., acquired the stock through the exchange of \$2,325,000 of its 7 per cent non-cumulative second preferred stock.

The strike in the French textile mills continues and it is reported that the Communists are gaining ground. Business is completely tied up in the Roubaix and Turcoing districts as a result of rioting. The strike originated over the decision of textile employers to make a reduction in wages, and is the first case in France of a large group of workmen to oppose the wage reduction movement.

The Middleton Cotton Co., Dallas, Tex., has been incorporated for \$50,000, to make cotton goods. C. F. Middleton, Augustus L. Middleton and W. T. Tilman are interested.

The Columbia Cotton Mills, Columbia, Tenn., have purchased a plant, 4,000 new spindles, and 50 looms at a cost of \$50,000. Sheetings will be manufactured.

Reports from the woolen and worsted industries of Rhode Island indicate that mills are operating at capacity and on full time.

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl. ....	10	10 1/2	Heyden Chem. ....	1 1/2	1 3/4
Aetna Expl., pf. ....	67	68	H'k Electro. ....	55	65
Air Reduction. ....	36	38	H'k Electro, pf. ....	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D. 40	40 1/2	40 1/2	Int. Agricult. ....	7 1/2	8 1/2
*All'd Ch. & D., pf. 84	85	85	Int. Agricult., pf. ....	39	39 1/2
*Am. Ag. Ch. ....	35	36	*Int. Nickel. ....	13 1/2	14
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf. ....	62	68	*Int. Nickel, pf. ....	80	84
Am. Chile. ....	10 1/2	14	*Int. Salt. ....	45	60
Am. Chile, pf. ....	35	40	*K. Solvay. ....	12	19
*Am. Cot. Oil. ....	20	21	*Mathieson Alk. ....	12	19
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf. ....	45	51	Merck & Co., pf. ....	70	75
Am. Cyan. ....	15	20	Merrimac. ....	77	79
*Am. Cyan., pf. ....	35	45	Mulford Co. ....	45	50
*Am. Druggists S. ....	4	4 1/2	Mutual Co. ....	150	150
Am. Glue. ....	40	45	*National Lead. ....	75	76
Am. Glue, pf. ....	65	70	*National Lead, pf. ....	103	104
*Am. Linseed. ....	21 1/2	22 1/2	N. J. Zinc. ....	114	116
*Am. Linseed, pf. ....	47 1/2	48 1/2	Niag. A., pf. ....	96	100
*Am. Malt. ....	12	13	Parke, Davis & Co. ....	83	83 1/2
*Am. Zinc. ....	8	8 1/2	Penn. Salt. ....	65	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf. ....	26	28	Procter & Gamble. ....	676	695
Atlas Powder. ....	114	114	Procter & Gam., pf. ....	101	101 1/2
Atlas Powd., pf. ....	66	68	Rollin Ch. ....	50	60
British Am. Chem. ....	1	1	Rol. Ch., pf. ....	80	90
By. Prod. Co. ....	57	65	Royal Baking Po. ....	75	85
Carborundum. ....	135 1/2	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Po., pf. ....	78	82
Carborundum, pf. ....	115 1/2	116	Sherwin-Williams. ....	520	540
Casein. Co. ....	30	45	Stand. Ch. ....	90	100
Celluloid Co. ....	100	102 1/2	Swan & Finch. ....	30	35
Celluloid Co., pf. ....	102	103	*Tenn. C. & Chem. ....	8 1/2	9
*Corn Products. ....	73	73 1/2	Tex. Gulf. Sul. ....	15 1/2	15 1/2
*Corn Products, pf. ....	100	102 1/2	Union Carbide. ....	44 1/2	46 1/2
*Davison Chem. ....	35	37 1/2	Union Sulphur. ....	55	55
Dow Chem. ....	200	200	*Un. Drug. ....	54 1/2	55
Dow Ch., pf. ....	103	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf. ....	38	40
Du Pont. ....	112	115	*Un. Dyewood. ....	56	60
Du Pont, pf. ....	67	69	*Un. Dyewood, pf. ....	94	96
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. 13	13 1/2	13 1/2	*U. S. Gypsum. ....	47 1/2	48
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. pf. 91	93	93	*U. S. Indus. Al. ....	47 1/2	48
Grasselli. ....	130	130	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. ....	29 1/2	30 1/2
Grasselli, pf. ....	90	95	*Va.-Car. Ch. ....	75 1/2	76 1/2
Hercules. ....	130	138	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf. ....	75 1/2	76 1/2
Hercules, Powd., pf. 80	82	82	*V. Vivaudou. ....	8	8 1/2

\*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

## STOCKS OF CONSUMING INDUSTRIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ajax Rubber. ....	19 1/2	20 1/2	Inter. Paper, pf. ....	85	95
Am. Hide & Leath. ....	10 1/2	11	Owens Bottle. ....	26 1/2	29
Am. Hide & L., pf. ....	50 1/2	52	People's Gas, Chl. ....	52	53
Cent. Leather. ....	28	28 1/2	Un. Gas Imp. ....	31	32
Cent. L., pf. ....	63	65	*U. S. Rubber. ....	49	49 1/2
Inter. Paper. ....	49 1/2	50	U. S. Rub., 1st pf. ....	86 1/2	87 1/2

Bradstreet's reports 334 failures for the week in the United States, as compared with 306 for the previous week and 144, 95, 150, 228 for the corresponding weeks of 1920 to 1917. The New England States had 30, Middle 84, Western 90, Northwestern 26, Southern 76 and Far Western 28. Canada had 30 failures, as compared with 31 for the preceding week. In the United States about 74.8 per cent of the concerns failing had \$5,000 capital or less and 13.1 per cent from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital.

The Vanadium Corporation showed a net income before depletion and depreciation charges in the six months ended June 30, 1921, of \$86,613. J. Leonard Replogle, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting. After charging off \$146,904 for depreciation and depletion the first half year showed a total deficit of \$60,291, added Mr. Replogle. Current assets as of June 30, said Mr. Replogle, were \$4,164,430, against current liabilities of \$27,968. These totals would leave a net working capital of \$4,136,462.

Reports received by the leading mercantile agencies give more definite evidence of improved conditions and strengthened sentiment in commercial circles. "Despite many irregularities, the present situation is one of slowly reviving activities after a protracted period of depression," says Dun's Review, "with the economic recovery widening in scope."

The United Gas Improvement Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 15, as registered Sept. 30. This is same amount as was paid in previous quarter. The usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock was also declared, payable Dec. 15 as registered Nov. 30.

## EASTMAN KODAK TO MAKE "MOVIE" FILMS

The Eastman Kodak Co. of New York has taken the first steps in its plan of reorganization and recapitalization, which has been contemplated since the settlement of the Government dissolution suit. On July 1 the New York company resumed the selling of the goods manufactured by it, and the Eastman Kodak Co. of New Jersey became again, as originally, merely a holding company, owning all the stock of the New York company and of the various subsidiary companies in the United States and abroad. It is planned to increase the authorized capital of the New York company so as to provide for an issue of preferred stock and an issue of shares without par value. These steps will probably be taken between now and January 1, and the whole reorganization completed soon after that date. The capital stock of the Eastman Kodak Co. of New York is only \$1,000,000 now. How much this will be increased has not been decided, or, at least, has not been announced.

The Eastman Kodak Co. of New York will enter a new field—the developing and printing of motion picture films. It has purchased three printing and developing laboratories: (1) the G. M. laboratory, Long Island City, with a capacity of 3,500,000 feet of motion picture films a week; (2) the Paragon, situated at Fort Lee, N. J., capacity 1,000,000 feet a week; (3) the Sen-Jacq laboratory, also situated at Fort Lee, N. J., not yet quite completed.

On Oct. 3 a reduction in wages averaging about 20 per cent will be put into effect, owing to business depression and competition with foreign cameras and motion picture films.

The Argo Paper Mills Corp., Gloucester City, N. J., has been incorporated under Delaware laws with capital of \$3,000,000, for the manufacture of newsprint and other paper products. The company will take over the former Argo Mills plant, previously used for the manufacture of textile products, Frank J. Hummell, the owner of the property, heads the new organization.

The Mystic Glass Co., Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with capital of \$300,000, to manufacture glass products. The incorporators are John V. Hoffman, LeVerne Fox and George D. Hussey. The company is represented by David P. Hatch, Room 1121 I. N. Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

The sale of 660 shares of stock of Katzenbach & Bullock Trading Co. to William S. Gray & Co., for \$11,000 has been approved by Judge Rellstab of the U. S. District Court of New Jersey. William E. Green, receiver for the company, met the creditors on Sept 12, to receive statements of amounts due.

The International Paper Co., 30 Broad St., New York, has begun the construction of a new hydro-electric power plant on the Saranac river, near Cadyville, N. Y., estimated to cost about \$250,000. It will be used for paper mill operations.

Repeal of the excess profits tax on Jan. 1, 1922, and of the capital stock tax on July 1, 1922, and the substitution for these taxes of a straight corporation tax of 15 per cent were agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee last week.

The balance sheet of the Central Leather Co., for June 30 shows a profit and loss deficit of \$6,040,896, which compares with a surplus on March 31, 1920, of \$30,640,498, a shrinkage of assets in 15 months of \$36,681,394.

The High Falls Pulp and Paper Co., High Falls, N. Y., has increased its capital from \$150,000 to \$600,000.



## The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 596-597

### CAUSTIC POTASH SHARPLY HIGHER

**Soda Ash and Caustic Soda Firmer In the Spot Market**  
**—Ammonium Sulfate Advanced—Imported Potassium**  
**Permanganate Lower—Fertilizer Materials More**  
**Active**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Potash, Caustic, ½ cwt.	Soda Ash, 5c cwt.
Soda, Caustic, 10c cwt.	Ammonium Sulfate, 10c cwt.
	Sodium Nitrate, 5c cwt.
<b>Advanced</b>	
<b>Declined</b>	
Potassium Permanganate, 2c lb.	Sodium Nitrite, ¼ c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial .....lb.	\$10	\$10	\$11	\$11½
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg. ....ton	18.00	18.00	18.00	21.00
Bleaching Powder Works. 100 lbs.	2.05	2.03	2.40	6.75
Copper Sulfate .....100 lbs.	5.00	5.00	5.25	7.25
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.05½	.04½	.05	.22
Saltpeter, gran. ....lb.	.009¼	.009¼	.009¼	.13
Soda Ash, 38 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.15	2.10	2.25	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	4.00	3.90	4.15	4.25
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.119¼	.119¼	.12	.31
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>3.518</b>	<b>3.501</b>	<b>3.614</b>	<b>4.654</b>

Advancing prices on caustic potash and the soda alkalies have featured the week's market. Business is improving throughout the list as consumers become more confident of present price levels, and while the market is still somewhat spotty the movement of stocks is gaining headway. Quite a number of firms report business for the first two weeks of September practically equivalent to the total for August which itself was the best month since the beginning of the depression. Activity in fertilizer materials has continued and further advances in nitrogeous products have been noted. This however is merely an instance of the greater confidence noted among consumers who are showing a willingness to take on sizable quantities of practically all of the heavy chemicals.

Caustic potash is sharply higher on diminished spot stocks and while the foreign markets are showing firmness it is believed that arrivals will bring prices back to slightly lower levels. Soda ash and caustic soda are firmer again in the spot markets. Ammonium sulfate is higher both at works and for export. Sodium nitrate is firmer. Heavy acids are unchanged but somewhat more active. Imported potassium permanganate is lower. Sodium nitrite is quoted slightly lower.

**Acid, Acetic**—Prices are firmly held with some variation between makers. Buyers are somewhat more confident and movement is better on a basis of \$2.50@2.75 per hundred for 28% and 10c@11c per pound for glacial.

**Acid, Lactic**—Imported acid figures largely in the market. Domestic makers are quoting prices based on 4½c@5c per pound for 22% dark and 5½c@6c per pound for 22% light in barrels. Imported 80% acid is offered at 15c per pound in barrels. Demand is somewhat better.

**Acid, Mixed**—Improved demand is noted at former prices. Nitric is quoted at 9¾c@10c per unit and sulfuric at 1c@1¼c per unit.

**Acid, Muratic**—Buying is a little improved and prices are quoted unchanged on a basis of \$1.50@2.00 per hundred for 20-degree acid in carlots of carboys. Iron

free acid is quoted on a basis of \$1.75@2.00 per hundred for 20-degree in carlots of carboys.

**Acid, Sulfuric**—Prices are steady at recent levels and somewhat firmer as movement increases. The 60-degree strength is more active on the increased activity of fertilizers although prices are still quoted over the former range at \$11.00@16.00 per ton in tank cars and less f.o.b. works. The basis for 66-degree sulfuric is \$18.00@20.00 per ton in tank cars f.o.b. works.

**Alum**—Ammonia alum is quoted on a basis of 4c@4½c per pound for lump by domestic makers as against 3½c@3¾c per pound for imported lump. Potash alum is in much the same position although the differential is greater. Lump potash alum is quoted by makers at 5¾c@6c per pound from importers. Soda alum (sodium aluminum sulfate) is quoted by makers at 3½c@4c per pound.

**Ammonium Chloride**—Prices remain in the control of importers. Gray granulated is quoted by importers at 6¾c@7c per pound and 7c@7¼c per pound by makers. White granulated is similarly held at 6c@6¼c and 7c@7¼c per pound.

**Ammonium Sulfate**—Prices continue their upward trend on increased demand. Makers have raised their works bulk price to \$2.15@2.25 per hundred following the activity of the market here. F. a. s. sulfate in double bags is hard to find at \$2.50@2.60 per hundred. Stocks are surprisingly short in all quarters with makers sold well into the future.

**Antimony Tartro-lactate**—This material is being marketed under a trade marked name as a "double strength" tartar emetic for the dyers at a price of 47c per pound.

**Barium Chloride**—Makers are practically out of the market although in one direction a price of \$60.00 per ton is named. Importers are offering at \$45.00@46.00 per ton and might be induced to shade that for firm business in quantity.

**Bleaching Powder**—The bleach market is tightening somewhat and it is more difficult to shade the makers' price of \$2.25 per hundred f.o.b. works.

**Copper Sulfate**—Makers are quoting down to \$5.35 @ \$5.65 per hundred at present although imported sulfate is to be had as low as \$5.00 per hundred.

**Copperas**—Makers quote \$18.00 per ton in bags and up to \$23.00 per ton in barrels f.o.b. works in large lots.

**Lead Acetate**—Prices are based on 12c@12½c per pound for white crystals.

**Potash, Caustic**—Makers are out of the market. The scarcity of spot stocks has forced prices up to 5½c@5¾c per pound and it is becoming more difficult to do these figures every day. Importers report that higher prices are named by foreign makers and use this as an excuse for holding up spot prices. However it is thought probable that arrivals will force prices down fractionally at least.

**Potassium Carbonate**—The market is hard to gauge in the absence of considerable demand. Buying has been in limited quantities and prices have little meaning. It is generally understood that shipment from abroad can be had well below the spot prices named.

**Potash, Murate**—Prices are steadier at 90c per unit for 80-85% muriate. Demand shows signs of improving

**Potassium Permanganate**—Imported U. S. P. per-

manganate has practically driven domestic technical out of the market and prices are quoted at 20c@22c per pound on the spot for this material.

**Soda Ash**—Spot prices are firmer and it is probable that no stocks can be located now below \$2.15 per hundred. Buying has been improving and spot stocks are low at present. Makers are holding their prices at \$1.62½ per hundred basis 48% f.o.b. works in bags (\$1.93 per hundred flat).

**Soda, Caustic**—No caustic could be located over the week end below \$4.00 per hundred and resale stocks are being depleted. Makers are holding their prices at \$3.25 per hundred basis 60% f.o.b. works (\$4.12 per hundred flat).

**Sodium Bichromate**—Prices are holding firm at 7¼c @8c per pound on fair activity.

**Sodium Hydrosulfite**—Imported material is quoted at 45c per pound but indications are that bids below this figure would be considered if the quantity covered be sufficiently large.

**Sodium Nitrate**—The spot market is firmer at \$2.20@ \$2.25 per hundred on active demand.

**Sodium Nitrite**—Reports that 6½c per pound can be done were emphatically denied. The market however is slightly easier at 6¾c per pound.

**Soda, Prussiate**—Yellow prussiate is very firm in view of advancing prices abroad. Spot prices are named at 12½c@12¾c per pound and it is understood that replacements cannot be made below 11¾c@12c per pound c.i.f. in bond. Demand continues active.

**Strontium Nitrate**—Domestic makers name 18c@20c per pound although it is possible to do 12c@12½c per pound through importers.

The Frankfurter "Zeitung" says the Kalikonzern Wintershall, with twenty-eight shafts, represents 13 per cent of the total participation of the German Potash Syndicate, and this body has now issued a report regarding the state of the potash industry, which states that provided suitable steps be taken it will be possible to combat the international competition which threatens to monopolize the potash industry by materially lowering the costs of production.

The report of Parson & Petit on dynamite glycerin states that the powder interests have been able to purchase a round quantity in the Middle West at 12c, October and November shipment. Stocks were reduced by this transaction, but there is no shortage, as first hands have plenty in hand. Refiners are not purchasing, and, in fact, some of them are willing to sell. Crude is unchanged.

The Secretary of War conferred on Monday with W. B. Mayo and J. W. Worthington, engineers representing Henry Ford, of Detroit, in connection with the latter's offer for the Muscle Shoals (Ala.) nitrate plant, built by the government during the war. Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Brigadier General Taylor, assistant chief of army engineers, also were at the conference.

Advances in London quotations of tin and in silver tended to better sentiments in the tin trade, but sterling was irregular. The demand continues quiet, most of the bids and offers coming from speculative accounts. Most sellers held out for 26¼c spot, 26¾c nearby and 26½c futures, but buyers were not inclined to pay more than 26c to 26¼c for these positions.

The American Paper and Pulp Association will meet in Chicago from October 31 to November 3. The week of the meeting will be observed nationally by merchants and the trade as "Paper Week."

## BRITISH CHEMICAL MAKERS CUT PRICES

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, Sept. 10—There is no improvement in the industrial chemical market this week, business is still most unsatisfactory and holders are willing to cut prices considerably to effect sales. Hypo pea crystals are much cheaper this week. Alum is quoted very cheaply by importers and undercutting home makers—there is however no demand, British £17 per ton. Arsenic is cheaper from Continent. English best white powdered is quoted at £44 but there is very little demand.

Potash caustic, is in only light demand. Spot quotations are £30 to £32 per ton. Much lower figures are quoted for forward delivery from continent. Potassium Permanganate continues to move, the commercial quality at 11d to 1s for importer material.

Soda ash (58% light alkali) on the spot is quoted at £8 5s per ton but few enquiries are coming through. Makers prices are unchanged at £8 10s and £10 5s for home and export trades. Soda caustic 70-72% is about £22 10s per ton in drums. 76-77% about £25. American 76% is quoted at same figures but there seems to be no demand at present.

## NEW OFFER FOR NITRATE PLANT

C. E. James of Chattanooga, Tenn., has submitted to the Secretary of War an offer of \$5,000,000 for the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant, and a proposition to lease the horse-power furnished by the Wilson Dam and Dam No. 3 at the rate of \$1 per annum average horsepower for the first year. From the first year until the ninth year the rental would increase 50 cents per year per horse power, bringing the maximum yearly rental to \$6.50 per year average horsepower. The latter sum would be paid thereafter for the remaining period of the lease, which would continue for ninety-seven years.

Business is showing a steady improvement in Chile owing to the fact that sales of nitrate soda, the country's most important export, are increasing from day to day, according to Dr. Carlos Castro Ruiz, who arrived on the Grace liner Santa Elisa to enter upon his duties as counselor of the Chilean Embassy at Washington.

B. Wellmann, formerly with Frederick Culman Co., New York in charge of the chemical department, has formed the Wellmann Chemical Co., 56 Walker St., New York. Associated with Mr. Wellmann is George W. White, formerly factory manager for the Heyden Chemical Co.

Surplus copper stocks in the United States are estimated by experts of the Geological Survey at between 750,000,000 and 1,250,000 pounds. The surplus was estimated to be sufficient to supply domestic consumption at the present rate for at least six months, and possibly a year.

The shares of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., which were admitted to trading on the Curb Exchange Saturday, continued active Monday, and advanced to 26¾, compared with the opening sale Saturday of 23½.

The total value of phosphate rock produced in the United States in 1919, was approximately \$10,000,000, and the quantity about 1,989,000 tons of 2,240 pounds. Florida produced 65 per cent and Tennessee 30 per cent of the total.

J. E. Bloom, 233 72nd street, Brooklyn, formerly major in the United States Army, now retired, announces an electrical invention which will make possible the utilization of the heat of waste slags and gases from smelters and converters, and by which the metals now lost in slags may be largely saved.



## The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 592-593

### LESS COMPETITION FROM ABROAD

**Germany Shipping Less Here With Prices Firmer—  
Optimism Based On Better Outlook—Menthol and  
Santonin Firmer—Some Quarters Lower on Peroxide**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

<b>Advanced</b>	
Menthol, 20c lb.	Santonin, \$2 lb.
<b>Declined</b>	
Aloin, U.S.P., 5c lb.	*Potass. Permanganate, 2c lb.
*Antipyrine, 5c lb.	Soap, Conti's, 25c case
*Hexamethylene, 5c lb.	Sulfonmethane, 50c lb.
Hydrogen Peroxide, \$1 gross	Sulfonethylmethane, 75c lb.
	Thymol, 25c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid .....	\$.33	\$.33	\$.33	\$.50
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.45	.45	.45	.70
Calomel, American .....	.82	.82	.82	1.37
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.70	.70	.75	1.20
Caffeine, Alkaloid .....	5.00	5.00	5.50	7.50
Iodine, Resublimed .....	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.35
Menthol .....	4.50	4.30	4.30	6.25
Morphine Sulfate .....	4.80	4.80	5.20	7.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.24	.24	.24	.63
Quinine Sulfate, Java .....	.67	.67	.67	.80
Sodium Salicylate .....	.28	.28	.30	.50
Strychnine Sulfate .....	1.85	1.85	1.55	1.55
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>2.72</b>

The degree of change in chemical market conditions during the week past has been negligible. Optimism is more apparent in some quarters but is in need of somewhat more in the way of actual orders in order to sustain it at the present pitch. Business is better than it was a month or two ago, to be sure, but the improved feeling in the trade here has been built to a greater extent on the outlook for fall and winter business than on real spot demand at the present time. Consumers are gradually broadening out in their activities and showing signs of renewed confidence, but not to a degree to warrant any great rejoicing. Their actions, however, point to better business a few months hence. Chemical imports have slowed up, Germany, displaying firmer prices in spite of the lower valued mark and the apparent impending financial crash there.

On the spot, values as a whole are about stationary. Declines still outnumber advances, but have been usually of limited extent. An increased inquiry for menthol caused holders to advance the price. Santonin is scarce and firmer. Thymol is cheaper and in small demand. Imported potassium permanganate is again slightly lower here. Antipyrine is easier. A reduction in aloin has been noted. Cheaper offerings of hydrogen peroxide in bottles are noted. Cod liver oil appears firmer on larger inquiry. Seasonable demand for citric acid has lessened.

**Acid Citric**—Demand has quieted down considerably with the approach of cool weather, sellers on spot still quoting 45c for imported crystals in kegs. American makers at 47c@47½c unchanged.

**Acid Salicylic**—Continues weak and in very limited demand. Resale goods on spot at 19c for U. S. P. Makers adhere to 22c basis 100 pound lots, as a result of the recent cut.

**Antipyrine**—Small lots outside of regular importers' hands are selling at \$2.10 a pound. Agents here of makers abroad adhere to \$2.25 unchanged.

**Alcohol**—Demand stagnant. Denatured complete at 35c in barrels, other formulae in proportion. U. S. P. at \$4.65@\$4.75 as to seller. Wood quiet at 65c for resale lots. Producers at 70c@72c. Butyl alcohol unchanged 23¼c@28¾c a pound for drums and barrels. Isopropyl quiet at \$2.50 a gallon in barrels from producer.

**Aloin**—Cut by manufacturer to 87½c@92½c a pound for U. S. P. powdered aloin as to quantity, 500 pounds and less.

**Atropine**—Demand practically at a standstill. Sulfate in one ounce vials at \$6.00 spot.

**Bromides**—Moving steadily in small lots only. Competition keen. Potassium imported from 14c up to 17c for cases as to quantity. Sodium 17c@19c and ammonium at 20c, imported, same basis. American makers quote unchanged, potassium 24c, sodium 25c and ammonium 33c a pound.

**Caffeine**—Demand from the medicinal people is reported to have shown an increase of late and moved some of the surplus stocks held here. Demand however, has not been sufficient to move the price up owing to the presence of good sized lots of imported material. Imported at \$4.60 a pound unchanged; American made at \$5.00 for alkaloid.

**Camphor**—The continued restricted demand holds the spot position easy and reports of shading are heard. Prices are the same with Japanese slabs in cases at 70c a pound spot and Chinese at 68c. American refiners still quote 75c a pound bulk basis for barrels. Tablets up to 85c as to size and packing.

**Cocaine**—Weak at the recent manufacturers' cut to \$6.00 an ounce. Demand stagnant.

**Cocoa Butter**—Quiet with imported goods selling freely at 25c a pound for bulk. Cakes and fingers as to size, packing and quantity at 33¼@35c a pound.

**Cod Liver Oil**—Demand shows indications of picking up with the nearing of cooler weather. New oil is quoted at \$16.50@\$18.00 a barrel for prime Norwegian as to brand and seller. Old oil held at \$16.00, possibly less in one or two cases. Position firmer here and in primary markets. Tendency appears to be upward.

**Cream Tartar**—Selling freely in small quantities at 26c@28c a pound for U. S. P. imported material. American makers adhere to 33c.

**Glycerin**—Steady and unchanged at 14½c a pound for C. P. in drums and 16c@16½c for cans.

**Hexamethylene**—Again easier here and in small demand. Competition keen. Spot prices have been moved down to an inside of 75c a pound ranging up to 85c as to seller and quantity.

**Hydrogen Peroxide**—Some manufacturers quoting lower at \$7.50 a gross for 4 ounce; \$12.00 for 8 ounce; \$20.00 for 16 ounce bottles. Other leading sellers unchanged at \$8.75 for 4 ounce; \$13.25 for 8 ounce; \$21.75 a gross for 16 ounce bottles.

**Menthol**—Demand for menthol in a small way has shown an increase during the past week or so and holders of spot goods boosted the price for case lots to an inside of \$4.50 a pound. Stocks here are confined to one or two quarters, strongly held and well controlled. Less than case lots are commanding \$4.60@\$4.75

**Mercury**—Continues easy and under pressure. Demand is small. Imported metal spot at \$41.00@ \$43.00 a flask. Domestic at \$44.00.

**Potassium Permanganate**—U. S. P. imported goods are offered again lower on the spot owing to keen competition and lack of demand. Now quoted here at 20c@21c a pound as to quantity and seller on spot.

**Quinine**—In steady demand with prices firm. Japanese held at 66c an ounce for sulfate in 100s. Java sulfate in reduced supply and quoted at 68c spot. American manufacturers report a good business at 70c an ounce basis hundreds.

**Rochelle Salt**—Imported goods, U. S. P. at 19½c a pound spot with demand small and competition active. American goods moving only in a very limited way at 25c a pound.

**Santonin**—Very firm and continuing scarce in all markets. On spot firm at \$122.00 up to \$126.00 a pound as to seller and quantity with demand confined to very small lots only. Nothing coming forward from the Levant, in fact, reports state little or none available there.

**Thymol**—The price has again been reduced owing to small demand and competition. Now available here at \$5.25 a pound.

#### FAVOR REPEAL OF MEDICINE TAX

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21—The Senate Finance Committee has adopted an amendment to the Revenue bill to the effect that when a manufacturer sells at wholesale and retail he may compute his tax returns on the basis of the wholesale price for his retail sales. The amendment applies to articles mentioned in Section 900 and includes toilet soaps and powders.

The committee reconsidered the amendment adopted putting a tax of 2 per cent on medicines and decided to repeal this tax, effective Jan. 1, 1922. The existing law puts a tax of 1 cent on every 25 cents or fraction of that amount in the price of a medicinal. The House repealed that provision of the law entirely.

The committee decided to retain the tax on perfumeries and cosmetics.

The House tax of 10 cents a gallon on syrups and flavors was reduced to 7½ cents.

The Pacific Chemical Co., New York, cabled to Sidney Cohen, now in Europe for the company, to go to Paris on important business. Mr. Cohen was in London and finding that it would take ten hours to make the trip by train and boat, he chose the aeroplane route and reached Paris in 2 hours and 20 minutes.

The Sure Shot Timber Killer Co., Ocala, Fla., recently organized to manufacture chemical products for the destruction of timber growths and weeds, will build a plant. E. H. Hopkins is president.

The Jefferson Distilling & Denaturing Co., New Orleans, La., is to rebuild its plant building, destroyed by fire August 24, with loss estimated at \$50,000, including equipment and stock.

The National Licorice Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 23.

The Royal Baking Powder Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 17.

#### SALICYLATES HIGHER IN LONDON

**Advances Also Made on Agar Agar and Senega Root**  
—Market Firmer on Salol, Star Anise Oil and Turpentine—Lower Prices Announced for Barbitone and Menthol

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 21.—Very few changes in prices of crude drugs and fine chemicals have taken place this week. Quotations are higher on agar agar, the salicylates and senega root.

The market is firmer for salol, star anise oil, and turpentine.

Prices are easier for cloves, ergot, linseed oil and peppers.

Lower prices are announced for barbitone and menthol.

London, Sept. 10. (By Mail).—With the advent of September a brisker movement of trade was looked for, and the month has begun well. The wages dispute in the heavy chemicals trade has been settled without resort to a strike. Bergamot Oil is scarce on spot, and sales have been made as high as 28s per lb. Cloves are higher, 1s 3d per lb. being quoted for fair Zanzibar on spot. Cumin Seed is very firm at 65s to 67s 6d per cwt. for Morocco on spot. Guaiacol Carb. is firmer this week, at about 14s per lb. Hexamine is also firmer, with fair enquiry, at 4s to 4s 3d per lb. Ipecacuanha Root has been easier, as good quantities of Matto Grosso have arrived, the price for which has been 7s 6d per lb.

Lemon Oil is dearer on the spot, the value being 3s 9d to 4s per lb., or even slightly more. Lemongrass Oil is rather easier, at about 3½d per oz. for Cochin on spot. Menthol. The price is now firmer, at 22s 6d to 23s per lb. for Kobayashi and/or Suzuki. Pepper is easier, fair black Singapore being 4¼d per lb., white Singapore 9¼d and white Muntok 9¼d per lb., all on spot. Senega Root is firmer on spot, at 4s per lb.

Silver Nitrate—The price is now based on a metal value of 37¾d, crystals for 25 oz. being 2s 4¾d, for 100 oz. 2s 3¾d, and for 500 oz. 2s 2¾d per oz. Star Anise Oil is easier, at 2s 3½d per lb., for "Red Ship" brand. Turpentine has again been lower, but has recovered somewhat today. American on spot closing at 64s 6d per cwt.

#### Exposition Echoes

"Take this home and try it in your tea or coffee." Monsanto handed out small packets of saccharin tablets. This made a great hit with visitors from the Bronx.

The magnesia stucco house of Innes-Speiden struck the eyes of juvenile visitors. One youngster raised an awful howl because her daddy refused to carry it home for her.

Computations place the distance traveled by downtown exhibitors in going to and from the show each day for a week in the subway, at approximately 150 miles with fares paid by all visitors roughly some \$8,000 worth of nickels.

The souvenir collectors from the Bronx were out in full force each day. Everything in sight was carried away except such machinery and so forth which was fastened to the floor. Rumor has it that somebody tried to take even one of the ammonium letters at the General Chemical booth, thinking they were free souvenirs.

## The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 598-599

### CONCESSIONS MADE ON DISTRESS LOTS

Prices In General Continue Firm—Benzene Still Scarce  
—Naphthalene Weak—Aniline Oil in Resale Hands  
is Scarcer—Consumers of Dyes Taking Larger Lots

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced  
No Advances  
Declined  
No Declines

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. .... gal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.27	\$.30
Naphthalene, flake .... lb.	.0634	.0634	.07	.16½
Phenol .... lb.	.0834	.0834	.09	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees .... gal.	.35	.35	.45	.45
Toluene, pure .... gal.	.28	.28	.28	.35
Aniline Oil .... lb.	.17½	.17½	.20	.27½
Benzaldehyde .... lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. .... lb.	.32	.32	.34	.80
Paranitroaniline .... lb.	.79	.79	.80	1.10
o-Toluidine .... lb.	.25	.25	.25	.35
Average .....	0.303	0.303	0.317	0.455

The intermediate markets continue to show gradual improvement. Buying is still not heavy but the amount of goods moving is showing improvement week by week. Resale lots of cheap material are cleaned out in most cases except where manufacturers are using resellers to cover their own unloading operations which have had to go on at sacrifices. Makers are generally holding their prices on the former quoted bases but are frequently willing to make concessions where business in any volume is in sight. Consumers of dyes are taking on increasingly larger lots and an increasing number of consumers are finding it necessary to take on stocks.

Prices are fairly firm although some makers are in such need of cash that they are making concessions to buyers. Benzene and other tar distillates are still scarce. Naphthalene is inactive and weak. Aniline oil in resale hands is scarcer. Beta-naphthol is more or less uncertain with one manufacturer announcing a resumption of operations October 1st. Para-nitroaniline in resale hands is very scarce and makers are holding firm.

#### Coal Tar Crudes

**Benzene**—Supplies in all quarters are very scarce and consumers are having great difficulty in continuous operations because of the uncertainty of supplies. Refiners are unable to offer nearby material as most of their production is in demand under contract for motor fuel as 90% benzol. Resellers are demanding prices around 41c per pound drums included where they are able to offer at all.

**Naphthalene**—Stocks are still heavy and holders are willing to take any reasonable bid that is made. Some few sales have been made at fractions below 7c per pound from these holders although refiners are unwilling to quote 8½c@9½c per pound for flake. The prospect of resuming operations on beta-naphthol in the near future by one of the large makers will probably bring somewhat better demand.

**Phenol**—Buying for the account of intermediate and dye makers has been in severely limited quantities. Prices are around 8¼c per pound for open market

material in 1,000 pound drums. The pharmaceutical demand is desultory. Government surplus stocks are unchanged at 12c@17c per pound according to quantity.

**Toluene**—Refiners' prices are nominal at 28c@34c per gallon in tank cars and drums. Demand is very slow and stocks are difficult to locate.

#### Intermediates

**Acid, Benzoic**—Technical benzoic is moving slowly at 50c@60c per pound.

**Acid, Cleve's**—Makers are quoting \$1.30@\$1.36 per pound according to quantity and are finding a few small orders at these figures.

**Acid, Gamma**—Makers' prices are held at \$2.75@\$3.00 per pound according to quantity. Consuming demand is desultory.

**Acid, H**—Makers are at variance on prices with \$1.10@\$1.25 per pound quoted according to maker. Apparently sellers are trying to cloud the issue by quoting on the two molecular weights, 342 and 368.

**Acid, Picramic**—Another of the large makers of intermediates is offering picramic now. Prices are well maintained at 75c@80c per pound.

**Acid, Sulfanilic**—Makers are finding demand fairly active at 27c@30c per pound. No accumulated stocks are noted and makers are turning out just enough to meet current demand without danger of oversupply.

**Aniline Oil**—Some resale offers of aniline are heard at 17½c per pound but these are reported scarcer. Makers are unwilling to offer at less than 18c per pound and others are holding up to 20c per pound. Buyers are found principally in the rubber trade at present and many manufacturers are working with aniline compounds in an effort to replace aniline oil in the rubber industry.

**Alpha-naphthylamine**—Rumors of lower prices are heard than those quoted by makers of 35c@37c per pound and there is little doubt that firm business in quantity would bring concessions from makers. In some cases quotations up to 45c per pound are heard but these are for appearances only.

**Benzidine**—Makers are holding prices firm at \$1.00@\$1.10 per pound for base although admitting that firm business can be put through at slight concessions. In one case where lower figures are quoted the quantity available is too limited to consider. Sulfate is quoted at 75c@80c per pound.

**Beta-naphthol**—Makers' prices are very uncertain but it is probable that a firm bid could be put through at the level of the resale market at 32c per pound. Resellers are figuring largely in the market probably as outlets for makers' surpluses. One maker announces unofficially that he expects to resume operations within a few weeks which would indicate that he has cleaned out his stocks pretty well.

**Dimethylaniline**—Makers prices of 45c@50c per pound rule the market in spite of rumors of 40c stuff which have been heard. Operations by makers are within very narrow limits.

**Dinitrobenzene**—Increased demand for meta-phenylenediamine has forced this material into a stronger position. Prices are quoted at 25c@27c per pound.

**G Salt**—Prices are steady at 70c@75c per pound.

**Meta-phenylenediamine**—Makers report business

over a wider area and are holding prices firm at former levels of \$1.15@1.20 per pound.

**Meta-nitroaniline**—Prices are held steady in the absence of stocks. Quotations from makers are 95c@1.00 per pound.

**Para-nitroaniline**—Some fair sized orders are coming in and makers are taking a firmer attitude on prices. Resale material is very scarce although recent small offers have been heard below the makers' level of 79c@82c per pound. It is not improbable that makers would shade this figure somewhat for firm business in quantity.

**Xylidine**—Prices are being held at the former level of 45c@50c per pound although there has been little or no interest from consumers for some months past.

#### WILL INVESTIGATE DYE COMPLAINTS

Representatives of the textile, color and silk dyeing industry met on Wednesday last at the headquarters of the United Waist League of America, 29 East 32nd street, New York, and discussed the responsibility for the complaints against the lack of fastness of dyes in piece goods. Among the speakers were Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, Dr. E. H. Killheffer and Dr. Charles H. Herty who declared that American dyes were as fast as dyes made anywhere. Dr. Herty quoted from an address delivered in this city in 1912 by an eminent German chemist in which he said there is no fastness in dyes.

On motion of Williams Haynes, publisher of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS a committee was appointed to investigate complaints, gather samples of goods returned to manufacturers as unsatisfactory and submit them to disinterested chemists for analysis.

The committee includes: Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, Dr. L. J. Matos, National Aniline and Chemical Co.; Adolf Miller, Textile Color Card Association; Dr. Charles H. Herty, Dr. E. H. Killheffer, Albert L. Gifford, Herbert E. Peabody, Williams Haynes of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, Henry Blum, United Piece Dye Works, H. J. Crayer of Alfred Crew, James Goldsmith, president of the Silk Association of America, R. J. F. Schwartzbach and I. Irving Hansen, Silk Association; G. M. Reader, National Silk Dyeing Co., Samuel Floersheimer, Jay A. Einstein and David N. Mosessohn, Associated Dress Industries, Henry Froelich, Leo Kriegsman and M. Mosessohn, United Waist League, H. J. Kenner, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; Joseph Nathan, of Denzer & Nathan.

#### ENGLAND OVERSTOCKED WITH DYES

"At present there is no market for dyes in England," said Dr. F. W. Attack, who is a member of the visiting British delegation of chemists, "Everybody has enormous stocks, and there is very little demand."

"A very interesting fact, is that although the Germans were able to undersell us in our own country, we have them at a disadvantage in the world's markets, for we are able to beat their prices."

"The chief difficulty in the manufacture of dyes is the scarcity of skilled labor. It takes several years to train a man up to a really high standard of efficiency. The work of research is going ahead, over 100 chemists in Great Britain being employed to do nothing else but research work on dyestuffs."

The Southern Tanning & Mfg. Co., recently organized, is to build a tannery at Punta Gorda, Fla., for the production of high-grade leather products.

The stock and machinery of the Shaffer Color and Varnish Corp., Hoboken, N. J., recently damaged by fire, were insured for \$200,000.

#### SUIT OVER FUR DYEING PROCESS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 21—Trial of the suit of George Rice, Ltd., London, against Philip B. Fouke and Funsten Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, for an accounting, and an injunction to enjoin them from further continued use of a process, now used by them for the curing and dyeing of sealskins, which the complainants allege is a secret process owned by them and fraudulently obtained by Fouke from John C. Lohn, a former employee, who was trusted with the secret, was begun last week before Judge C. B. Faris, in the United States District Court.

The defense, in an answer to the suit, alleges that the process used is not that of the Rice Co., of which George Rice, the founder of the concern and now dead, was the discoverer, but is a process discovered by John C. Lohn, former assistant to Rice.

The first sessions of the trial were taken up with the introduction of documentary evidence to support the contention of the complainant that the process in use is the Rice process and the defendants openly stated the fact.

The original contract between the Government and Funsten Bros. & Co. was read in evidence. This provided that the "Rice process" would be used in the curing and dyeing of the Government sealskins.

The deposition given in London, England, by George M. and Albert Rice, sons of George Rice, discoverer of the process for curing and dyeing sealskins which bears his name, described the secrecy with which their father and themselves after his death, surrounded the use of his process. It was known only to one man besides themselves in all of its various stages, they said, and this man was the foreman of the dye department. Many men were employed in the dyeing of sealskins, but no one except the foreman, who they said was placed under a pledge of strictest confidence, knew more than one of the many phases of the complete process.

The deposition told how the sons of Henry Schloesser, the original dye foreman, had been trained to take the father's place with the concern and how, after he left the employ of the company, John Charles Lohn, who was dye foreman in the company's plant at Stratford, where other skins were cured and dyed, was brought to London, installed in charge of the dyeing of sealskins and taught the complete process. Lohn, they testified, left the employ of the company in 1914 and a short time later the Gibbons & Lohn plant was established in St. Louis.

John C. Lohn testified that the process he used while in the employ of the Rice company was entirely his own, and had never been known to any members of that firm or any of their employees except himself and his son. Lohn testified that members of the Rice firm in 1906 asked him to sell his formula to the firm so that they in turn might sell it to the Chapelle Co., of New York and Paris, but negotiations fell through when he demanded £800 for the formula, and the firm was willing to pay only £400.

Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war, and United States Senator Selden P. Spencer, of Missouri, are counsel for Fouke and the Funsten Co.

The latest addition to the series of direct dyes manufactured by the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., is National Niagara Sky Blue 6B. The company says the dye is easily soluble, is level dyeing, and is well adapted for machine dyeing and padding operators. It is useful for dyeing unions, in which case the cotton is dyed heavier than the animal fibres. The new product will be of great service to the paper trade, and its clear discharge will render it of considerable value to the printer.



## The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 601; Naval Stores, Page 602

### ALL FATTY OILS IN BETTER DEMAND

**Cottonseed, Linseed, Crude Corn, Peanut and Soya Bean Oils Higher—Resale Government Stocks of No. 3 Castor Oil Wiped Out—Animal Oils Stiffening—Naval Stores Business Improving**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Castor, No. 3, 1/2 lb.	Oleo, 1/2 lb.
Corn, Crd., 1/2 lb.	Peanut, 1/2 lb.
Cottonseed, 1/2 lb.	Soya Bean, 1/2 lb.
Linseed, 2c gal.	Turpentine, 2c gal.

##### Declined

China, Wood Oil, 1c lb.	Palm Kernel, 1/2 c lb.
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#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.42	\$.42	\$.44	\$1.00
Degras, American, bbls.	.03 1/2	.03 1/2	.03 1/2	.06
Lard, No. 1.	.60	.60	.60	1.19
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.25	.25	.25	.35
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.65
Red Oil, distilled	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.14 1/4
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.25 1/2
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.10	.10	.10	.15
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.08 3/4	.07 3/4	.06 3/4	.10
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.77	.75	.74	1.25
Olive, denatured	1.10	1.10	1.10	3.15
Peanut, refined	.11 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.16
Soya Bean, bbls.	.08 3/4	.08 1/4	.08 1/2	.13 1/4
<b>Average</b>	<b>.0368</b>	<b>.0365</b>	<b>.0366</b>	<b>.0752</b>

Oils are advancing in continuance of the movement started by the reports of a short cotton crop. The scarcity of crude cottonseed oil from the last crop coupled with poor prospects for the present year have forced further advances which have been reflected in the competitive oils. In addition to the bullish prospects buying has shown a decided increase for the account of consumers as confidence has grown. The buying movement has covered the entire list of fatty oils and prices are much firmer and showing a general upward tendency. Foreign markets are firm but stationary and no marked advance has been noted abroad.

Cottonseed, linseed, crude corn, peanut and soya bean oils are higher in the vegetable list. No. 3 castor oil is quoted higher as resale government surplus stocks have been wiped out. The artificial strength of China wood oil is being wiped out by further arrivals and lower prices are quoted on the spot. Imported palm kernel oil is fractionally lower. Coconut oil remains firm but unchanged at former levels.

Animal oils are stiffening perceptibly on increased demand from foreign buyers. Oleo oil is higher but otherwise prices have held at former levels on a firmer basis.

Business in fish oils is largely confined to menhaden oil which is moving in good quantity. Cod oil is more active in Newfoundland.

Naval stores business is improving. Spot turpentine is firmer. Rosin prices are unchanged on limited demand from export buyers.

#### Vegetable Oils

**Linseed Oil**—Prices are quoted higher by crushers, the advance varying from 2c to 5c per gallon according to brand. Present prices are based on 77c@80c per gallon in carlots in barrels. Buyers are showing increased interest and orders for larger lots are in evidence. Foreign linseed oil markets are virtually un-

changed. Imported oil is offered ex-store and for arrival slightly higher at 67c@68c per gallon. London spot oil is quoted at 37s 6d per quintal. Antwerp reports 195 francs per 100 kilos asked there.

Flaxseed in Buenos Aires slumped below \$1.57 per bushel during the week but recovered to this level over the week end. Domestic markets are little affected. Duluth quotes \$2.07@2.11 per bushel and Winnipeg \$2.05@2.05 1/2 per bushel according to delivery.

**Castor Oil**—No. 1 castor is steady at 11c per gallon in barrels. No. 3 has advanced to 9 1/2 c@10c per gallon in barrels as the surplus from government stocks has gone into consumption. Somewhat improved interest is noted among buyers.

**China Wood Oil**—The artificial inflation of spot prices caused by scarcity of spot stocks a few weeks ago has disappeared following arrivals. Present spot prices are lower at 12 1/2 c@13c per pound in barrels. Business has been done in good volume but it has been impossible to hold spot prices up in view of arrival prices of 11 1/4 c@11 1/2 c per pound for direct shipment from the orient. Coast oil is attracting little attention at 11c@11 1/4 c per pound in barrels.

**Coconut Oil**—Prices are firm at former levels following strength in competitive oils. Buyers are showing fair interest. Ceylon is quoted at 10c@10 1/4 c per pound in barrels and Cochin at 10 3/4 c@11c per pound in barrels. Manila oil on the coast is steady at 8 1/4 c@8 1/2 c per pound.

**Corn Oil**—Crude corn oil has advanced on increased interest. Crude oil in tanks at mills is quoted at 7 3/4 c@8c per pound and in barrels at 8 1/4 c@8 1/2 c per pound. Spot crude oil is quoted at 8 3/4 c@9 1/4 c per pound in barrels. The strength here is largely reflected from cottonseed oil.

**Cottonseed Oil**—Scarcity of crude in the south and the bullish reports from the present crop are forcing prices up. In addition to other factors the increased interest from consumers is aiding the upward trend of prices. Crude oil is not offered but bids are heard at 8 1/4 c@8 1/2 c per pound in buyers' tanks f.o.b. mills. Prime summer yellow is higher with the range quoted as 9 1/2 c@10 1/2 c per pound on the exchange with the nearby position strongest. Winter yellow is higher at 11 1/2 c@11 3/4 c per pound.

**Olive Oil**—Imports continue heavy but prices are holding under a somewhat better demand. Denatured olive oil is quoted at \$1.10@\$1.15 per gallon. Foots on the spot are offered at 7 3/4 c@8 1/2 c per pound according to seller. Shipment prices are 8c@8 1/4 c per pound.

**Palm Oil**—Lagos palm oil is very scarce and is nominally quoted at 7 1/4 c per pound. Niger oil is quoted at 6c@6 1/2 c per pound.

**Palm Kernel Oil**—Prices on imported are a shade lower at 9 3/4 c@10c per pound.

**Peanut Oil**—Prices are higher on increased demand. Refined oil is now quoted at 11 1/2 c@12c per pound. Crude oil at mills is quoted at 7 3/4 c@8c per pound in buyers' tanks. Coast oil in sellers' tanks is nominal at 8c per pound. Spot barrels are nominal at 9 1/2 c per pound.

**Perilla Oil**—Prices are steady on lack of activity. Spot barrels are quoted at 9 3/4 c@10c per pound and tanks on the coast at 7 1/4 c@7 3/4 c per pound.



**Soya Bean Oil**—Activity is returning and prices are firming up all along the line. Coast oil in sellers' tanks is quoted at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@7c per pound. Crude oil on the spot is held at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@9c per pound in barrels. Edible oil is quoted at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Futures are not attracting especial interest although prices are about on a par with present quotations.

#### Animal Oils

**Lard Oil**—Prices are generally firmer on increased demand for export although the basis is still quoted at 60c per gallon for No. 1 and \$1.00 per gallon for prime.

**Oleo Oil**—Increased demand for export has forced No. 1 oleo oil up to 14c per pound and No. 2 to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound. Domestic demand is increasing somewhat.

#### Fish Oils

**Cod Oil**—Reports from Newfoundland state that the cod oil market there is increasingly active. Prices there are being advanced on the scarcity of stocks. Firmness has followed in the spot market although menhaden oil has figured more largely in the market. Holders name 42c@44c per gallon for spot Newfoundland cod oil in barrels. Tanks are to be had at 40c per gallon.

**Menhaden Oil**—Increased demand has forced prices up in some quarters to 30c per gallon for crude oil in barrels although it is still possible to do 25c for 'large business. Stocks have been moving in good shape recently and the attitude of holders is becoming gradually bullish.

#### Naval Stores

**Rosin**—Prices have shown little variation and range from \$5.45 per barrel for B grade to \$7.20 for WW. A fair amount of domestic buying has been noted but export demand has not been heavy.

**Turpentine**—Prices have been advanced to 72c per gallon on higher prices quoted in primary markets. Savannah prices are quoted firm at 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon which is slightly higher than last week. London prices are quoted unchanged at 66 shillings 9 pence per quintal.

August Elbert, head of Elbert & Co., importers and dealers in vegetable oils, has returned from a three-months' tour of European business centres. Mr. Elbert says that as far as the business outlook was concerned England appeared brightest. He does not share in the optimism over an early business recovery of Germany.

The Pure Paint & Varnish Co., Knoxville, Tenn., recently organized with a capital of \$150,000, will erect a three-story plant estimated to cost \$45,000. J. C. Trewitt, Knoxville, is vice-president, in charge. J. R. Lee, Sparta, Tenn., is president of the company.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued its decision in Case No. 11,434 of the Monsanto Chemical Works against the Southern Pacific Company, et. al. In their syllabus in this case the commissioners say: "Rates on tea waste, in carloads, imported from the Orient, from San Francisco, Calif., and New York, N. Y., to St. Louis, Mo., found unreasonable. Reparation awarded."

A. H. Aubertin, head of Aubertin & Co., brokers in vegetable oils, greases and packing house products, announces that Aubertin & Co. has been dissolved and that he has joined the Bover & Kienle Co., No. 25 West Broadway.

The Glidden Co., Cleveland, O., manufacturer of paints and varnishes, has arranged for a bond issue of \$3,350,000. Adrian P. Joyce is president.

The Plains Lubricating Co., Amarillo, Tex., is to operate on a basis of 50 drums of material per day. L. S. Lahm heads the company.

#### LUNCHEON TO SIR RICHARD SQUIRES

Sir Richard Anderson Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, was entertained at luncheon on Thursday, Sept. 15, at the Drug and Chemical Club, 100 William street, New York, by 35 business men interested in the cod oil and fish products of Newfoundland. Among the speakers were G. Armstrong, British Consul-General at New York; H. E. Miles, chairman of the Fair Tariff League; Edward Born, president of the Seaboard Trading Co.; Albert L. Squire, of the Oil Trade Association of New York; John Devine, former Newfoundland Trade Commissioner; and Williams Haynes, publisher of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, who presided.

Sir Richard Squires made the principal address in which he outlined Newfoundland's trade position with reference to the United States and the tariff on cod-liver oil and fish products proposed in the Fordney bill. The other speakers enlarged upon the friendly relations of the two countries, Mr. Born of the Seaboard Trading Co., making graceful allusions to the business integrity of Newfoundland merchants.

Some time ago a committee was appointed by the Ceylon Government, under the Empire Resources Development Scheme, to investigate the possibilities of manufacturing power alcohol in the island. A report now has been submitted, which says that coconut and palmira toddy will not be available in sufficient quantities and at prices low enough to produce power alcohol which could compete with imported power spirit. In regard to making power alcohol from starch-producing roots such as sweet potatoes and cassava, it is thought that even if these were grown on a very large scale, the cost of cultivation might prove prohibitive. In Burma, where rice is grown extensively, power alcohol is made from straw, and the residue is turned into paper pulp; but this, it is said, would not be possible in Ceylon at present, as straw is not available in very large quantities.

The pronounced stagnation of the past few months in the vegetable-oil trade at Marseilles has terminated and prices are moving upward vigorously, writes Wesley Frost, American consul. Between July 11 and August 3 dried copra rose from 27.50 francs to 165 francs per 100 kilos and hulled peanuts (for oil) from 90 to 125 francs. Even at these prices supplies have been scarce. During the same period copra oil rose from 200 francs to 245 francs per 100 kilos, while peanut oil for manufacturing purposes rose from 250 francs to 305 francs. It is said that the stocks which existed have completely disappeared, and that in reality the factories do not possess the supplies normally required to meet current demands.

The Maryland Vegetable Oil Co. has been incorporated in Baltimore with capital of \$1,250,000. Assets of the Coconut Products Corporation, the mortgage on whose property was foreclosed by the bondholders, has been taken over by the new company and the plant will be put in operation it has been announced, crushing and refining palm kernels, copra, and cottonseed oil. Assets of the Coconut Products Corporation are reported to have been bought in for \$790,000.

The French Quality Toilet Soap Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with capital of \$40,000, to manufacture soaps and affiliated products. The incorporators are G. R. Hall, M. L. Gilman and C. Steiner. The company is represented by C. S. Sachs, 119 Nassau street, New York.

The Campbell & Wiswell Co., Boston, Mass., manufacturer of paints and varnishes, is to build a one-story brick and reinforced-concrete plant on Hittinger street, about 60 x 90 feet.

## The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 603-604

### STRONGER MARKET FOR BOTANICALS

**Upturn in Rhubarb and Buchu—Russian Cantharides Again Higher—Lycopodium cheaper—Senega Position Softens Slightly—Dandelion Weak**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Buchu Leaves, Short, 5c lb.	Poppy Seed, Dutch, ¼c lb.
Cantharides, Russ., 25c lb.	Rhubarb, High Dried, 2c lb.
Cloves, Zan., 1½c lb.	Shellac, T.N., 4c lb.
Amboynas, 3c lb.	Wormseed, Levant, 5c lb.
Declined	
Aloes, Curacao, ½c lb.	Lycopodium, 25c lb.
Calendula Petals, 5c lb.	Storax, U.S.P., 15c lb.
Corn Silk, 1c lb.	Sabadilla Seed, 1c lb.
Dogwood Bark, Jam., 1c lb.	Senega Root, 5c lb.
Dandelion Rt., 1c lb.	Tamarinds, 25c keg
Elecampane Rt., 1c lb.	Tragacanth Ribbons, 15c lb.
Linden Flrs., with Lvs., 1c lb.	Thyme, French, 1c lb.
	Turmeric Root, ½c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$2.22	\$2.22	\$2.25	\$5.50
Buchu Leaves, Short	.90	.85	.85	3.50
Cantharides, Russian	2.25	2.00	1.75	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.07½	.07½	.10	.22
Ergot, Spanish	1.30	1.30	1.25	3.00
Insect Powder, pure	.35	.36	.36	.70
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	1.65	1.65	1.90	3.25
Nux Vomica	.11	.11	.12	.14½
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.24	.22	.22	.70
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	3.25	3.40	3.50	4.50
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.09	.09	.09	.10
<b>Average</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>2.30</b>

A decidedly improved tone is noted among the crude drugs. The number of large consumers who have shown an expansion in buying policy during the past week, is larger. Of course, quantity buying is not up to the level of two years ago, but nevertheless, it is steadily broadening out. Purchases of ton lots are becoming more common in the current market where for a year back a few hundred pounds have been the limit of orders. These quantities, however, compare with five and ten ton orders which were so numerous in 1919. With the improved tone to the market, price shading is less conspicuous and a tendency of values to firm at current levels, and in a number of instances, to react upward, is noted.

The significant price movements this week have been the upward turn in rhubarb root, Russian cantharides, and buchu leaves. With few exceptions, the reductions have been of minor importance. Lycopodium is cheaper. Linden with leaves is off slightly. Senega root has softened a trifle. Curacao aloes are weak. U. S. P. Storax is cheaper. Calendula petals have slid down. Dandelion is soft. Sabadilla seed is off a cent. Cheaper lots of tragacanth ribbons are available. Jamaica dogwood root is easier. Jamaica gingers show a tendency to soften.

#### Crude Drugs

**Cantharides**—Higher import cost is reflected in another sharp jump in the price of Russian cantharides. Nothing under \$2.25 a pound is available for whole flies and this figure is being asked by first hand importers. Powdered also up to \$2.35 inside ranging to \$2.50 as to quantity and seller.

**Ergot**—Spot offers are a trifle freer. Actual business passing, however, is very limited, both buyers and sellers appearing content to await crop developments.

Small quantities are changing hands here at \$1.25 in bags. Generally quoted by leading importers at \$1.30.

**Lycopodium**—New and larger quantities of lycopodium are available on the spot. Demand has quieted down and competition has taken its toll in values. Quoted at \$2.50 a pound here.

**Nux Vomica**—The spot situation is still dull and somewhat soft as demand remains small. Buttons are not moving rapidly at 10c powdered in steady demand at 16c for U. S. P. in barrels. Calcutta is making fewer offers for shipment of late.

**Storax**—U. S. P. storax is cheaper here at \$1.60 a pound. The technical is quoted at \$1.25 unchanged.

#### Barks

**Cascara Sagrada**—Very dull but steady at 10c spot for 1920 bark. The Coast price for new peel is still reported at 6c f.o.b. Nothing moving in a large way, jobbing orders predominating.

**Cinchona**—Good quality red quills at 28c@30c spot. Broken as to test at 20c up. Yellow bark offered at 18c @20c.

**Dogwood**—Jamaica dogwood bark is cheaper here at 9c a pound spot.

**Elm**—New crop goods pressing for sale in some quarters. Under pressure here at 30c, with reports of poorer quality slightly less. Grinding bark holds unchanged at 15c and powdered at 18c spot.

**Soap**—Continues easy at 7c for whole. Crushed at 9½c, possibly 9c on quantity. Cut at 10c.

#### Berries

Cubebs continue quiet at 90c for ordinary ranging up to \$1.00 for XX. Powdered at 90c@95c as to seller. Fish berries easy at 7½c. Saw Palmetto still dull at 13c.

#### Flowers

**Calendula Petals**—With demand small, prices eased off slightly and spot goods are now quoted at 65c a pound.

**Chamomile**—Prices steady. Small lot demand taking supplies regularly at 20c a pound for good grade Hungarian up to 22c as to seller. Romans quiet and in small supply at 22c spot.

**Elder**—Plenty at 25c although several spot holders still maintain 30c a pound inside.

**Insect**—Demand dull. Pure powder in barrels still 36c a pound.

**Linden**—Flowers with leaves are slightly cheaper here at 12c a pound. Without leaves steady at 24c.

**Saffron**—American saffron is somewhat more quiet but still very scarce and a firm factor at \$1.25 a pound.

#### Gums

Lots of number one tragacanth ribbons in quantity at \$3.25 ranging up to \$3.40 a pound. Powder \$1.25@1.75 as to quality. Ammoniac tears easier at \$1.60. Curacao aloes in cases spot somewhat softer at 6½c@7c. Shellac firmer, T.N. inside on spot at 52c. Futures for 1992 much cheaper.

#### Leaves and Herbs

**Buchu**—The spot position of buchu has tightened materially. Best for short leaf spot bales is now 90c a pound while less than bale lots range to 95c. While demand for some time back has not been heavy, a steady routine call has been moving stocks. Offers from Cape Town are sparse with prices named firmly

at 3s 6d to 3s 9d, the latter very probably inside by this time.

**Corn Silk**—Slightly cheaper and in small demand at 6c@6½c a pound spot.

**Digitalis**—Quoted unchanged and dull at 11c@12c a pound spot.

**Henna**—Rather soft but still held at 18c@20c for whole on spot.

**Thyme**—French easier at 10c here. Spanish 6c@6½c.

#### Roots

**Arrowroot**—Reported moving in somewhat better volume at 4c a pound for whole St. Vincent root.

**Cohosh**—Quiet and in small demand at 8c up to 10c for both black and blue roots as to seller and quantity.

**Dandelion**—Still soft and under pressure of cheaper offers here. Lots are reported to have changed hands this week at 9c spot. Quoted generally at 10c a pound.

**Elecampane**—Prices here have been shaded slightly to 13c a pound.

**Rhubarb**—One or two leading dealers here have withdrawn quotations, that is, they have set a price of 25c on their goods. The spot situation is decidedly firmer. Sales last week were made at 22c and in one instance at 21c for cases spot. Best now appears to be 23c with holders asking 24c in several instances. Powdered unchanged at 30c. Prices look to higher.

**Senega**—With a slight weakening of the country in offering somewhat more freely, the spot situation has softened a trifle and the market here is easier at 70c. Stocks however, particularly new crop goods, are far from large.

#### Seeds, Spices, etc.

**Aniseed**—Slightly easier with Spanish at 13½c spot. Star 15c.

**Caraway**—Dutch firmer on spot at 6½c.

**Cloves**—The price has been jumped up again and now stands at 26½c a pound for spot Zanzibars in bales. Amboynas sharply up to 31½c@32c.

**Gingers**—Japs easier at 7c. Cochins softer at 8c. Jamaica steady at 23½c up to 28½c as to quality.

**Sabadilla**—Seed easier at 9c spot for whole.

**Wormseed**—Small lots at \$1.30 a pound. Scarce and firm.

**Wax, Japan**—Still in small supply and strong at 23c cases.

Prohibition agents have seized 1,250 cases of whiskey, valued at \$125,000, on Pier 28, North River, which is a Pennsylvania Railroad freight station. The liquor was taken to the Knickerbocker Warehouse pending further investigation. The whiskey was consigned to P. De Lacio, 123 East 110th street, a wholesale druggist. Chief Enforcement Agent Ernest S. Langley said that De Lacio was formerly holder of a wholesale liquor dealers permit. Five hundred cases of the seized liquors were from Silas Rosenfeld, Cincinnati, and the remaining 750 cases were from the Brown Forman Company, Louisville, Ky.

A company has been formed at Vancouver, British Columbia, to collect and export native British Columbia pharmaceutical herbs and barks. Most of its employees are to be former soldiers who are to be instructed in industrial botany and encouraged to take up pre-emptions in the forested areas between the rich agricultural valleys along the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Pacific railway lines.

The Read Drug Co., Baltimore, whose building and stock were damaged by fire recently carried insurance of \$15,700, of which \$8,000 was placed with the American Druggists Insurance Co.

#### DRUGGISTS ACCUSED OF LIQUOR FRAUDS

Frank Kolem, president of the Central Drug Co., 721 Seventh avenue, New York; Max Wax, treasurer, and Alvin Biloon, secretary, were arrested on charges of conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act, last week, and held under bail of \$2,000 each. A. B. Van Buren, formerly head of the legal division of the Prohibition Department, Washington, is counsel for the defendants.

The arrest of the three men, according to E. C. Yellowley, Chief General Prohibition Agent of Washington, who is conducting a special investigation here, followed the discovery of a large quantity of liquors on the piers here consigned to the Central Drug Company. Mr. Yellowley's agents last week seized 1,500 cases of liquor consigned to the drug firm. The agents said that forged permits were filled in with the name of the Central Drug Company for no less than 7,257 cases of liquor in fifteen days from July 29 to Aug. 14. The value of the liquor is nearly \$750,000. Of this amount there were forged permits for the withdrawal of 32,000 cases from the Sherwood Company in Baltimore. Forged permits bearing the name of the Director of the New York office called for 37,000 cases and twenty barrels. Louis Wein, Jr., an agent who worked on the case, said very little of the liquor was delivered.

Of the 400 blank withdrawal permits stolen a few weeks ago from the office of Director Harold L. Hart in this city, more than 200 permits have been recovered. Through the order of Mr. Yellowley requiring the return unhonored of all withdrawal permits as they turn up at the distilleries, several of the permits on which liquors were to be shipped to the Central Drug Company were found to have been among the 400 recently stolen, according to the agents.

#### LIGGETT SAYS OUTLOOK IS BETTER

The United Drug Co., of which Louis K. Liggett is President, reports net sales of \$28,409,126 for the six months ended June 30, 1921, compared with \$32,896,190 in the corresponding period last year. Net profits for the period, before deducting interest charges, amounted to \$1,191,503, against \$2,654,039 in 1920. After allowing interest charges for the first six months of the year, the balance was sufficient to about cover the semi-annual dividends on both the first and second preferred stocks, leaving nothing for the common.

Mr. Liggett, in a statement to stockholders, pointed out that quick assets have been reduced by \$6,000,000 and quick liabilities by about \$16,350,000, but against liabilities there must be charged the recent issue of notes and bonds aggregating \$15,000,000. In commenting on the outlook, Mr. Liggett said: "We feel that there has been a complete change in the last sixty days. July and August sales of our manufacturing plants show substantial increases over the same two months last year, which were the largest July and August in the company's history. Gross profit will be materially improved, and should be in the last six months comparable with that of a year ago, owing to the fact that we have brought our merchandise down to present market values."

The Postal Administration of the Netherlands has given notice that the importation of opium and its compounds, including crude and prepared opium, medicinal opium, morphine, heroin, and cocaine, are prohibited unless they are addressed to pharmacists, doctors, veterinaries, or those authorized to import same by the Ministry of Labor.

A. A. Arditti & Co., wholesale druggists, 116 Nassau street, announce that they have been appointed exclusive distributors of the pharmaceutical products manufactured by F. A. Thompson & Co., Detroit, Mich.

## The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 607-608

### OIL CLOVES CONTINUES TO CLIMB

**Advance Follows Another Boost in Spice—Technical  
Cassia Firmer—Lemongrass Up Again—Wormseed  
Higher—Another Drop in West Indian Orange**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Oil Bergamot, 15c lb.	Oil Cloves, 10c lb.
Oil Cassia, tech., 3c lb.	Oil Lemongrass, 15c lb.
	Oil Wormseed, 40c lb.
	Oil Orange, West Indian, 15c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot .....	\$5.50	\$5.35	\$5.00	\$6.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.32	.32	.35	.55
Oil Cloves .....	1.85	1.75	1.50	2.40
Oil Lemon .....	.75	.75	.70	1.10
Oil Peppermint, Natural .....	1.90	1.90	1.90	6.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I. ....	6.50	6.50	6.75	11.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.53	.53	.55	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00
Camphor .....	4.50	4.50	4.50	6.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.32	.32	.35	.75
Vanillin .....	.50	.50	.50	.85
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>3.92</b>

Essential oils improve steadily and optimism is decidedly more in evidence throughout the trade. Last week's upward price tendency in a number of items continues as an increased demand in several instances meets reduced spot stocks. Predictions had been freely made a month or so ago that any movement to buy certain oils would find small stocks only available here. The predictions have been borne out and the market is now experiencing this very thing in the cases of several products. Sellers appear to be pleased with the somewhat broader business they are doing, and say that conditions are better now than they have been for some time. Inquiries are more frequently followed by orders although consumers have not generally discarded their conservative buying policies. The whole market reflects an improved tone and indications point to a continuance of this much needed betterment.

Few price revisions have been made, the more significant revisions being upward. Oil cloves has continued to climb higher. Lemongrass is higher on spot scarcity. Bergamot continues very firm and is quoted higher. Cassia, technical, is up again. West Indian orange has dropped slightly on larger offers for shipment. Citronella and lemon are unchanged. Wormseed has been moved up sharply again.

#### Essential Oils

**Oil Anise**—Limited demand is in evidence for technical oil, but as the supply on spot is not large prices are being held well. Quoted at 45c@55c per pound as to seller and quantity. U. S. P. oil is still at 60c@70c with interest dull.

**Oil Bergamot**—Spot holdings of oil bergamot are limited and not likely to be replenished to any great extent soon owing to high shipment figures in Sicily. Prices have moved slightly higher during the week. The seller at \$5.35 last week is now inside at \$5.50. Bergamot has been the center of not a little activity during the last few days. The inside price on spot is now \$5.50 in coppers ranging up to \$5.75 as to seller.

**Oil Cassia**—The spot situation retains its tightness, in fact, further upward movements during the week past

have brought the inside figure for technical oil to 88c ranging to 90c as to seller. Import restrictions still handicap the trade here. Actual holdings on spot have been materially reduced by restricted imports. Lead free oil is quoted at \$1.00@1.10 while the U. S. P. holds unchanged at \$1.25 up to \$1.40 as to seller and quantity.

**Oil Citronella**—Buyers continue interested. The market is steady and has quieted down somewhat. Instances of price shading have been heard with 30c reported as done here. Quoted generally at 32c to 33c per pound for Ceylon oil in drums, but 31c could probably be found on a quantity. Cans are named at 33c@35c. Java oil shows no change at 62c on spot, with very little call in evidence.

**Oil Cloves**—The situation becomes tighter as reports from spice markets indicate further advances. The principal distillers of oil have advanced their schedules again, during the past week to \$1.95. Little is available under \$1.90 per pound. There are a few odd lots on the market at \$1.85 but the bulk of the material is held at the higher figure. Prices range as high as \$2.00, in some instances for smaller quantities. Bottles are correspondingly up to \$1.95@2.05.

**Oil Eucalyptus**—Spot U. S. P. Australian oil in cases is still available at 48c. Range is up to 50c. Some sellers hint that better figures could be obtained on substantial quantities. Inquiries continue but firm orders are not numerous.

**Oil Geranium**—African and Bourbon oils continue firm following higher cables from abroad, but prices are unchanged. African oil offered at \$4.50@5.00. Bourbon at \$3.75@4.25. Turkish remains out of the market.

**Oil Lemon**—Cables from abroad carry easier prices but are without immediate effect in this market. Supplies are available down to 75c and range to 90c according to brand. Business is rather slow and interest seems to have died out completely. Speculation abroad continues but is not felt here to any great extent. Demand quiet.

**Oil Lemongrass**—Less than a month ago lemongrass was begging to be bought at 75c. A sudden movement to take on stocks has been met by a very limited supply of spot oil. Prices have risen in consequence and it is doubtful if there is any material on spot to be had under \$1.00 per pound. Quotations are heard here up to \$1.05.

**Oil Orange**—Sicilian oil continues very firm following last week's sharp advance. Quotations are from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per pound with very little available at the lower figure. Cable advices have served to further soften West Indian oil considerably, on spot and offerings are now being made at \$2.60@2.75 per pound. Bitter orange is dull at \$2.25@2.35.

**Oil Peppermint**—U. S. P. redistilled oil is holding well at \$2.25@2.40 per pound. Large consumers are showing added signs of interest and are commencing to take on stocks. Natural oil is steady and moving in better volume at \$1.90. Cheaper can be done on new crop oil, owing to the unusually low menthol content of some lots. Japanese mint oil is inactive with quotations held at \$1.15.

**Oil Petit Grain**—Reports of higher priced oil were not verified and quotations are unchanged at \$2.00@2.10 per pound for South American material.



**Oil Spearmint**—Easy and in very limited demand at \$3.25 a pound for new crop goods on spot.

**Oil Wormseed**—The smallness of stocks of U. S. P. wormseed oil here has induced a further advance in the price. Holders have jumped quotations sharply upward to \$2.90 a pound inside. Some lots at \$3.00@ \$3.25.

#### Aromatic Chemicals

**Coumarin**—No change in position is noted. Resale goods are named at \$4.25 but are subject to shading on competition. Makers are asking \$4.35@ \$4.50. Orders are reported small but business is coming in steadily.

**Vanillin**—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Manufacturers quote 50c an ounce. Outside lots, small quantities, can be picked up at 49c, possibly a cent or two less.

#### HEARING IN MORANA SUIT SEPT. 22.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22—An argument will be held in Washington on Sept. 22 before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the case of Morana, Inc., New York City, against the Secretary of the Treasury regarding an import license for vanillin. The case is being handled for the Treasury Department by Assistant United States Attorney C. W. Arth.

The record in the case shows that the Morana Company applied to the Dye and Chemical Control Section of the Treasury Department for a license to import vanillin. The officials of the Section after a hearing found that there was plenty of vanillin in the United States, and therefore, refused to issue the license; whereupon the company appealed to the courts. The argument on the 22nd will be as to whether or not a writ of mandamus shall be granted.

The Prohibition Commissioner is sending an announcement to prohibition directors relative to chemical reports, saying: "Your attention is directed to the fact that all chemical reports submitted, either by the Washington laboratory or any of the branch stations, are addressed to the Commissioner and are part of the confidential files of the Bureau."

Pursuant to an agreement effective Sept. 1, 1921, the maximum weight limit of parcel-post packages exchanged between the United States (and its island possessions) and Switzerland will be increased from 11 pounds (5 kilograms) to 22 pounds (10 kilograms). The transit rate on parcels which exceed 11 pounds in weight will be 18 cents.

Charles S. Kennedy, director of the merchant sales department of the Glidden Co., has been appointed eastern regional sales director with headquarters at New York City, and Richard S. Wagner, superintendent Forest City Paint & Varnish Co., has been made superintendent of the Glidden Co., Ltd., Toronto, succeeding W. W. Holt.

President R. E. Heekin has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Flavoring Extract Association for Saturday, Sept. 24, at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, to discuss the supplementary prohibition bill.

Arthur G. Dunn, broker, at No. 82 Wall street, announces that he has been appointed New York representative of Planchon & Bourget, Marseilles, France, dealers in crude drugs, seeds and essential oils.

The Essential Oil Co. has been incorporated at Trenton under New Jersey laws, with capital of \$250,000, by John F. Wharton, August G. Roegles, and Harry J. Engels, of New York.

Heine & Co., dealers in essential oils, have removed from 7 Platt street to 54 Cliff street, New York.

#### OVERSTOCKED WITH ESSENTIAL OILS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, Sept. 3—Very little business is being done in essential oils, and there are large stocks unsold. Foreign exchange because of frequent fluctuations makes foreign purchasers hesitate. Consumers here substitute the cheaper artificial products coming from Germany. Prices are as follows:

Angelica roots, lire 1,200 per kilo; angelica seeds, lire 1,250; bitter orange, lire 75; sweet orange, lire 86-87; arnica, lire 2,800; absynth, lire 240; bergamot, 30-35%, lire 190; Roman chamomiles, lire 1,000; cedar fruits, lire 60; juniper, lire 100; Florentine irice, lire 6,000; Italian lavender, lire 240; Calabrian lemon, lire 30; Reggio mandarin, lire 150; Florence balm-mint, lire 170; Piedmontese peppermint, lire 280; mirbane, lire 13; neroli bigarade, lire 1,000; rose, Italian, lire 4,500; Italian rosemary, lire 35; mustard seed, lire 280.

The following quotations, per English pound avoirdupois, were made for the Sicilian products: Messina sweet orange, lire 28.50 to lire 29.50; Messina bitter orange, lire 18.50 to lire 19.50; Palermo sweet orange, lire 28 to lire 29; Catania sweet orange, lire 29 to lire 31; Messina lemon, lire 7.50 to lire 7.75; Palermo lemon, lire 7.60 to lire 8.10.

The exportations of orange essence were 33,174 kilos during the first four months of this year, against 49,372 kilos during 1920, and 24,484 kilos in 1919, for the corresponding period. The orange essences exported during 1921 were distributed as follows:—United States, 20,735 kilos; France, 3,280 kilos; Germany, 2,240 kilos; England, 4,187 kilos; Switzerland, 64 kilos; other countries, 2,659 kilos. The importations during 1921 were only 39 kilos.

The exportations of peppermint essences during the first four months of 1921 were 634 kilos against 2,140 kilos in 1920 and 4,080 kilos in 1919, for the same period. During 1921 492 kilos were shipped to France and 142 kilos to other countries. The importations were 3,339 kilos during the first four months of 1921, against 5,658 kilos in 1920, and 1,588 kilos in 1919, during the same period. The countries of importation were as follows during 1921:—France 124 kilos, Great Britain 1,823 kilos, Japan 1,006 kilos, other countries 386 kilos.

#### MARSEILLES ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, Sept. 3—In spite of a slight hardening of the prices of certain essential oils the market has remained quiet. The volume of business has been somewhat less than last month. Prices per kilo are:

Francs	Francs
Tonkin anise.....12	Palmarosa .....70-75
Chinese anise.....13	Patchouly .....225
Rosewood fermelle 63-65	Petit grain .....63
Java kananga.....58	Vervain .....18
Java citronella .....15	Ylang Ylang 1st 150-200
Geranium, Bourbon 68-70	Ylang Ylang 2d....75-80
Clove .....36	Sandalwood .....250
Linaloe .....66	Vetivert Bourbon...120

A petition in bankruptcy was filed Tuesday against W. J. Wayte, Inc., chemical engineers and contractors, 128 East Forty-sixth Street, by Arthur H. Gaebel, claiming \$1,400; Rosemand L. Landry, \$1,178; Edith S. Meeker, \$800. Judge Hough appointed E. P. Meeker and Warren W. Cunningham receivers in equity for the corporation, under a bond of \$5,000 in a creditors' suit, instituted by T. Schriver & Co., a creditor for \$6,725. The company is said to be solvent with assets amounting to about \$156,000, but to be short of liquid assets. The corporation consented to the appointment of receivers.

## The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 609

### FOREIGN CHEMICAL PRICES GOING UP

**Advances Take Place on Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Chlorate of Potash—Synthetic Chemicals and Dyestuffs May Prove an Exception to Upward Movement For the Present**

(By a Staff Correspondent of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Paris, Sept. 10.—It is now a fact none of us can ignore that the turn in prices on practically all the chemical list has come. For a month there has been some tendency in this direction but we have not dared to believe that it was so and especially have I not dared to say so in the DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS until it became evident that it was not a flash in the pan. This started with the sodas on which buying orders for ash and caustic soon cleaned out the excess French and Belgian supplies and has taken all the German stock that the Export License Commission would permit to go. The latter Board does not look with favor upon the export of these products to other than Scandinavian ports for some reason and has consistently refused permission to ship these items to Western ports during the month of August.

Three weeks ago the French export price on soda ash was 33 francs the 100 kilos f.o.b., and today one cannot find it at 40. The German inland price remains unchanged at 160 marks at the factory; but the few who succeeded in getting export licenses have boosted their prices to 210 marks for the ash and to 675 marks for the caustic, with little to be had. Chlorate of potash has been very strongly in demand and had gone from 6.50 marks to 8 marks for the powder and 8.25 for the crystals with only relatively small quantities available. The worst of it is that the German chlorates are for the most part, sold as 98/100% pure and analyze about 96% unless one is certain where he is getting it. French chlorates remains high at 225 francs per 100 kilos but it can be guaranteed at 99¾% pure if needed in that strength.

There has been a strong buying demand from England and New York for almost the entire line of heavy chemicals and when one couples to this the depreciation of the German mark, it is but natural that prices should rise. This rise has taken place all along the line and the item which most strongly followed the soda ash was sodium sulfide which on the French and Belgium market rose 1 franc a day for about 10 days and then stopped at about 98 francs to 100 francs per 100 kilos c.i.f., New York. Recent reports from Germany indicate that the workmen knowing the increases in prices have insisted on higher wages and as their present wages are only sufficient for bare living it is going to be easier to get the wages up than to put them down again.

An exception to the general rule will probably lie in synthetic chemicals and certain dye stuffs for the reason that a change of policy on the part of the International Reparation Commission has released a very large tonnage on many items. Under the treaty the Allies are given the preference on 25% of the production of the factories making these items. While the United States has only taken those quantities for which

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.713
France (franc).....	.193	.071
Italy (lira).....	.193	.042
Germany (mark).....	.233	.009
Japan (yen).....	.499	.484
Spain (peseta).....	.193	.130
Holland (guilder).....	.402	.315
Belgium (franc).....	.198	.070
Switzerland (franc).....	.198	.172
Norway (crown).....	.268	.127
Sweden (crown).....	.268	.217
Denmark (crown).....	.268	.178
Argentina (peso).....	.424	.303
Brazil (milreis).....	.279	.128
China (Silver dollars—Hongkong).....	.789	.530
(Tael—Shanghai, silver).....	1.082	.735
(Tael—Peking, silver).....	1.156	.788
Russia—(100 rubles).....	51.50	.150

they had actual need, certain of the other Allies have taken everything they could put their hands on, feeling that they could turn it into a certain amount of money, and if they did not get the full price for it were willing to resell it for export at prices considerably under Commission prices. This also has led to some lively scraps on the part of the Commission and it is understood now that no more dumping will be permitted.

### ITALY'S CARBONATE OF SODA TRADE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Genoa, Italy, Sept. 3.—The demand for carbonate of soda has increased slightly during the last four weeks, although this product has to compete at present more and more with the local product. The American product is quoted at present at lire 90 per 100 kilos, and so are the Italian, French and English products.

The importations of carbonate of soda were 1,836 tons during the first four months of this year, against 10,446 tons in 1920, and 6,943 tons in 1919, during the same period. The countries exporting to Italy during 1921 were France 676 tons; United States 536 tons; England 198 tons; Spain 16 tons; and other countries 410 tons. The exports of carbonate of soda were only 368 tons in the first four months of this year.

### HYPOCHLORITE OF LIME DUTY LOWER

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Turin, Italy, Sept. 3.—The import duty on hypochlorite of lime has been slightly reduced to protect the dyeworks and paper mills against a further rise in price although this precaution was needless for the Italian exports are much above the imports. During the first months of 1921 the imports were 230 tons against 130 tons in 1920, and 62 tons in 1919, during the same period. The exports were 1,118 tons in 1921, 1,026 tons in 1920, and 4½ tons in 1919, during the first four months. During 1921 the exports were distributed as follows:—France, 835 tons; Spain, 124 tons; Sweden, 92 tons; Switzerland 1½ tons; other countries 65 tons. The product was quoted from lire 120 to lire 150 per 100 kilos, in wooden tubs.

A commercial organization in northern Mexico invites correspondence from American manufacturers or agents in the market for guayule rubber, and states that the production of guayule is relatively abundant in Chihuahua. Information may be obtained by addressing the National Chamber of Commerce of Chihuahua, Chihuahua City, Mexico.

**PRICES OF FATTY OILS AT MARSEILLES***(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Marseilles, Sept. 3—The market for palm oil and glycerin has hardened somewhat and prices are higher, but there is still a certain hesitation among buyers and little business is transacted. Following are the prices per 100 kilos:

Francs	Francs
Lagos palm .....210	Olein by saponification ..... 185
Congo palm .....160-190	Olein by distillation..190
Grand bassam palm..185	Olein, white .....210
Glycerin, from saponification ..... 345	Stearine, pure ..... 440
Glycerin, from lye 80% ..... 240	Stearine, foreign..... 290
Glycerin, from lye, 40% ..... 98	Stearine, from distillation ..... 285

The prices for manufacturing oils are somewhat higher, with little increase in business. Peanut, 290 francs; Copra, 260 francs; Palm, 255 francs; Sesame, 255 francs; Linseed, 280 francs.

The market for edible oils has hardened under the influence of the rise in price of the manufacturing grades notwithstanding a lessened demand. Peanut, 325 to 335 francs; Sesame 300 to 320 francs; Cottonseed, 280 to 290.

**BOTANICALS FIRMER IN EUROPE***(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Rotterdam, Sept. 7—A report from Ferstl & Vanderburgh indicates higher prices for crude drugs in Europe. They state in part: "The continuous decline of almost all European crude drugs during the past ten or twelve months that brought a large number of commodities down below the cost of production, seems to have reached a standstill now. In fact, many items, mainly those of which the new crop has suffered or been destroyed by the abnormal summer, have become firm and holders decline to sell at prices even considerably above those they would willingly have sold at a few weeks ago. After having visited the principal producing centers of Central Europe, in our opinion, the lowest prices belong to the past."

**MARSEILLES OLIVE OIL PRICES***(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Marseilles, Sept. 3—The market for olive oil has been firm owing to an increased demand which has caused some rise in prices. The new crop has been announced as excellent, both in France and Tunis. Prices per 100 kilos are:

Francs	Francs
Tunisian (new)...500-510	Borjas .....480-490
" (old)..465-475	Andalusian .....460-470
Algerian .....385-455	Arragon .....480-490
Bouches du Rhone 500-510	Levant .....400-450

**Foreign Trade Opportunities**

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

35402—A firm in Mexico desires to get into touch with manufacturers with a view to purchasing gum-label machines for making one to three color flat or embossed labels. Quotations should be given f.o.b. New Orleans or c.i.f. Tampico. No reference offered.

45—A commercial agency firm in Italy desires to secure an exclusive agency for the sale of flaxseed, fats, tallows, and cottonseed oil. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Genoa. References.

66—A manufacturing firm in England which uses large quantities of lacquers for bronzing, desires to obtain these materials in the United States. The materials particularly required are acetone and amylacetate.

**Books of Trade Interest**

**A MANUAL OF HISTOLOGICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.** By Leasure K. Darbaker, Ph.G., Ph.D., head of the Department of Pharmacology and Bacteriology of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, University of Pittsburgh. 8 vo., 506 pages.

The volume is a concise presentation of matter connected with histological pharmacology and bacteriology. The author has been enabled, through several years of study and research, connected with his office, to produce a work of much merit. It is certainly very practical, the material is condensed to the bare facts and is presented in a manner that makes it readily understandable. The work is valuable to students, pharmaceutical houses, in fact to anyone concerned with pharmacology and bacteriology. The book is of handy size and the pages contain space for notes.

**PRINCIPLES OF WORSTED SPINNING.** By Howard Priestman, Research Lecturer to the University of Leeds, England. Second Edition. Illustrated. 8 vo., 353 pages. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London.

Since the publication of the first edition, the author notes that important changes have taken place in the spinning industry in the construction and use of automatic doffing machinery for cap and fly spinning frames. Attention is likewise drawn to America's contribution in the way of new types of winding machinery which are explained. The theories advanced by the author in explaining various phenomena in the spinning processes are enlightening, more particularly the ones which he apparently accepts as correct and has illustrated. The book is strictly technical from the viewpoint of the worsted spinner, and is primarily an explanation of the theoretical reasons for actual problems of the practical man which are met every day in the mill.

**WORKING CONDITIONS, WAGES AND PROFITS.** By C. W. Price, Orval Simpson, Dale Wolf, Charles Woodward, J. J. Mass, W. R. Basset, and others. 8 vo., 254 pages. Published by A. W. Shaw Co., New York, 1920.

The volume contains practical plans, actually used by several large concerns for improving the social, physical, and intellectual surroundings of employees. It suggests plans for small savings clubs and for organizations of a much wider scope. The authors contend that by providing such things, employers can not only assure themselves of a working force that will remain intact, but can increase production and show greater profits. The volume is intended as a help to any manufacturer who desires to be of assistance to his employees and the many suggestions offered have been tried and found useful.

**ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY.** By Raymond B. Brownlee and Robert W. Fuller of Stuyvesant High School; William J. Hancock, Erasmus Hall High School; Michael D. Sohon, Morris High School; Jesse E. Whitsit, DeWitt Clinton High School; all of New York City. Allyn and Bacon, New York, 1921.

An elementary textbook for high school students, this book has run through several editions and is generally used in secondary schools. It presents the elements of chemistry in an interesting manner and is designed to attract the student as much as to teach him. The new volume abounds in illustrations connecting chemistry with everyday life. No radical departure from earlier editions is noted.

**PROBLEM COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.** By David B. Pugh and D. Edwin Miller, Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, Allyn and Bacon, New York, 1921.

This volume contains problems designed to accompany an elementary course in chemistry. Modes of solution are suggested. The authors intend the book as a help to clearer thinking on chemical subjects.



# Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

## EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	3.79 liters
1 Liter	.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H <sub>2</sub> O)	weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

## Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic	.55 — .60
Benzoic, U.S.P.	.63 — .80
Boric cryst., bbls.	.1234 — .14
Powdered, bbls.	.1234 — .14
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.	. — .90
Camphoric	4.27 — 4.50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., dis.	.10 — .16
1-lb. bottle	. — .27
5-lb. bottle	. — .23
50 to 110-lb. tins.	. — .19
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	. — .26
Crude, 25 p.c.	.30 — .35
Chromic, 98 p.c.	. — .45
Chrysophanic	1.70 — 1.90
Cinnamic, See Aromatic Chemicals	
Citric, crystals, bbls.	. — .47
Powdered	. — .48
Imported, kegs	.45 — .46
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	.15 — .16
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.	.80 — .90
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	1.65 — 1.75
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., pure.	. — .40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys.	.07 — .08
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150.	. — .20
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	1.65 — 1.70
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	. — .37
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	.55 — .60
U.S.P., IX	.65 — .70
Molybdic, C.P.	. — 3.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, C.P.	.09 — .10
Nitro Muriatic	.20 — .23
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	.15 — .16
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c., syr. U.S.P.	.22 — .24
50 p.c., tech.	.12 — .17
Pyrogallie, resublimated	. — 1.75
Crystals, bottles	. — 1.35
Salicylic, U.S.P.	.22 — .25
Second Hands	. — .19
Sulfuric, C.P.	.07 — .08
Sulfuric (67 p.c.)	.05 — .06
Tannic, U.S.P.	.35 — .38
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.	. — .35
Powdered, U.S.P.	. — .35
Imported U.S.P., Cryst.	.27 — .28
Powdered	.27 — .29

## Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.	.29 — .33
Acetone, C. P.	.12 1/4 — .13 1/4
Acetphenetidin	1.35 — 1.65
Aconitine, Amorphous	. — 18.00
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin	
Albumen, Egg, edible	. — .65
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.	. — 4.70
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	. — 4.75
Second Hands, U.S.P.	. — 4.66
For Export, U.S.P.	.45 — .47
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	.70 — .74
97 p.c.	.72 — .75
Pure	1.00 — 1.20
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	.65 — .67
Denatured Complete	.35 — .37
Butyl	.23 1/4 — .28 1/4
Iso-propyl, bbls.	. — 2.50
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	.87 1/2 — 92 1/2
Amidopyrine	4.75 — 5.25
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.37 — .40
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	.95 — 1.00
Bichromate, C. P.	.65 — .70
Bromide, gran., bulk.	. — .33
Imported	. — .30
Carb. Dom., U.S.P., kegs.	.13 — .14
Chloride, U.S.P.	.19 — .20
Hypophosphite	1.35 — 1.40
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	1.00 — 3.00
Iodide	. — 4.30
Nitrate, C. P.	. — .40
Oxalate, Pure	.45 — .55
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.40 — .42
Monobasic	.18 — .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.60 — .65
Water, (See Heavy Chemicals)	
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	2.15 — 2.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	. — .12
Needle Powder	.04 1/4 — .05
Antipyrine, bulk	2.10 — 2.25
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. 1/4 oz.	. — 12.05
Argols, red	9.00 — 10.00
Arecoline Hydrobromide	. — .07
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	. — 5.50
Aspirin	.55 — .60
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1 oz. v. oz.	9.00 — 12.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1 oz. v. oz.	6.00 — 6.20
Barbital	. — .95
Barium Carb. prec., pure.	. — .25
Dioxide	.20 — .24
Iodide	. — 5.38
Nitrate	.08 — .16
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid.	3.30 — 3.75
Denatured, quinine	3.60 — 3.75
Benzaldehyde (See Aromatic Chemicals)	
Berberine Hcl.	2.65 — 2.75
Acid Sulfate	. — 25.00
Neutral sulfate	. — 27.00
Bismuth Metallic	1.55 — 1.70
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	. — 5.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	. — 2.10
Oxychloride	. — 2.30
Salicylate	. — 1.45
Subbenzoate	. — 2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	. — 2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis.	. — 2.65
Subgallate	. — 2.10
Subiodide	. — 3.85
Subnitrate	. — 2.00
Second Hands	1.80 — 1.85
Subsalicylate	. — 2.00
Tannate	. — 2.00
Borax, in bbls.	.05 1/4 — .06 1/4
U.S.P., Kegs	.06 — .06 1/2
Bromides, See Potass. Brom. etc.	
Bromine, purified	. — .25
Bromoform	. — 1.75
Brucine Sulfate	.40 — .45
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	.95 — 1.05
Iodide	. — 4.00
Metal sticks	. — 1.00
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.	5.00 — 5.25
Imported	4.60 — 4.75
Hydrochloride	. — 8.00
Hydrobromide	. — 5.90
Citrate, U.S.P.	4.20 — 4.30
Sulfate	. — 6.75

## CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Calcium Glycerophosphate	1.75 — 1.80
Hypophosphite	. — .65
Iodide	. — 3.95
Phosphate, Precip.	.14 — .15
Monobasic	.30 — .35
Sulfocarbonate	.48 — .50
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk.	. — .75
16's in 1-lb. carton	. — .78
24's in 1-lb. carton	. — .82 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton	. — .84
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	. — .79
Tablets (as to size)	.78 — .80
Chinese, crude	.45 — .46
Refined	. — .68
Monobromated, bulk	1.60 — 1.75
Caramel	.60 — .70
Carmine, No. 40	. — 4.75
Casein, Edible	.35 — .40
Technical	.14 — .15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	.11 — .12
Cerium Oxalate	.45 — .48
Chalk, Precip., light	.03 1/2 — .04
Heavy	.03 — .03 1/2
Drop	. — .03
Charcoal, Powd.	.04 — .05
Willow, Powd.	.06 — .07
Bone Black, Powd.	. — .08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	. — .76
Chloroform, U.S.P.	. — .43
Second Hands	.36 — .38
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	. — .93
Sulfate	.52 — .60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	. — .54
Sulfate	. — .30
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	. — 6.00
Gran., Powd.	. — 6.25
Imported	. — 6.00
Cocoa Butter, bulk	. — .25
Fingers, cases	.33 1/4 — .35
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk	. — 6.10
Hydrobromide	. — 4.90
Hydrochloride	. — 5.50
Nitrate	. — 5.50
Phosphate	. — 4.55
Salicylate	. — 4.55
Sulfate	. — 4.90
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd	15.00 — 16.00
Norwegian	15.00 — 18.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	.25 — .28
Flexible, U.S.P.	.28 — .30
Corn Syrup	2.29 — 2.49



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SOLUBLE COTTON AND ITS SOLVENTS  
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SULPHUR FLOUR



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### PRODUCTS

Acetanilide, U.S.P.  
Bismuth Subnitrate  
and other Bismuth  
Salts  
Codeine and its Salts  
Creosote, U.S.P.  
Creosote Carbonate,  
U.S.P.  
Diacetyl-Morphine  
Glycerophosphates  
Hexamethylenamine  
Iodoform 409

## STRYCHNINE

FROM the far away coasts of sunny India through many strong and  
helpful hands, both brown and white, it comes to you.

Since 1818 when it was first discovered it has commanded the attention  
and been held in the highest regard by the medical profession for its great  
value as a stomachic and as a heart and respiratory stimulant.

The very highest standards of purity will be met if you specify N. Y. Q.  
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The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.

New York: 135 William Street

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### PRODUCTS

Mercurials (Hard)  
Morphine and its Salts  
Opium Powder, U.S.P.  
Opium Gran., U.S.P.  
Potassium Iodide  
Quinine and its Salts  
Silver Nucleinate  
Silver Proteinate  
Sodium Benzoate  
Thymol Iodide  
Strychnine and its  
Salts



## Fine Chemicals

2.50  
26  
46  
50  
15  
1.50  
1.75  
14  
11  
22  
3.00  
1.25  
53  
2.15  
50  
10  
3.10  
1.95  
5.65  
30  
4.60  
43.00  
39  
56  
58  
56  
72  
48  
32  
66  
3.11  
3.21  
3.11  
91  
1.01  
1.06  
1.11  
56

Methyl Acetone, bbls.....gal.	.78	— .80
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Milk, powdered .....	.15	— .16
Mineral Oil, white .....	.85	— 1.25
Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	4.90
Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	4.90
Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	4.90
Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.....oz.	—	4.90
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., 1/4s.oz.	—	8.40
Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., 1/4s.oz.	—	7.60
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., 1/4s.....oz.	—	8.95
Opium cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	5.50
Granular .....	—	6.75
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	6.75
Oxgall, pure, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Pancreatln .....	1.50	— 1.70
Papain .....	2.75	— 3.00
Paraformaldehyde .....	.60	— .65
Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.50
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.lb.	—	.04 1/2
Cream White .....	—	.06
Lily White .....	—	.11
Snow White .....	—	.12
Phenolphthalein .....	1.40	— 1.50
Phosphorus, yellow .....	.26	— .35
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride ..oz.	6.00	— 6.75
Piperazine Hydrate .....	—	.50
Podophyllin .....	4.25	— 4.35
Potassium acetate .....	—	.40
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.12
Bisulfate .....	—	.40
Bromide Crystals, bulk.....lb.	—	.23
Granulated .....	—	.23
Imported, U.S.P.....lb.	.14	— .17

Potass. Carbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	.12	— .14
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	—	.45
U.S.P. purified .....	—	.30
Chlorate, Imp. Powd.....lb.	.07	— .10
Chromate, cryst. yellow,		
tech. 1-lb., c. b. 10.....lb.	—	.42
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.68	— .70
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.....oz.	1.85	— 1.90
Guaiacol Sulfonate .....	2.75	— 3.50
Hypophosphite, bulk .....	—	.85
Iodide, bulk .....	—	2.75
Second Hands .....	—	2.65
Lactaphosphate .....	—	.90
Nitrate, see Saltpetre		
Oxalate, Neutral .....	.50	— .55
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.20	— .22
Salicylate .....	1.00	— 1.10
Sulfate, C.P. ....lb.	.35	— .40
Tartrate .....	—	.65
Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04	— .05
Powdered .....	.03	— .04
Pyridin .....	—	2.75
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.oz.	—	.70
1-oz. tins .....	—	.78
Imported, Java .....	—	.67
Imported, Japanese .....	—	.66
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.70
Alkaloid .....	—	1.05
Acetate .....	—	1.05
Arsenate .....	—	1.05
Benzoate .....	—	1.05
Citrate .....	—	1.05
Dihydrochloride .....	—	1.05
Dihydrobromide .....	—	1.05

Quinine Dicarboxate .....	2.00	— 3.00
Ethyl Carbonate .....	1.25	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide .....	—	1.05
Formate .....	—	1.05
Glycerophosphate .....	—	1.17
Iodide .....	—	1.05
Hydrobromide .....	—	.96
Hydrochloride .....	—	.96
Japanese .....	.85	— .90
Hydrochlor. & Urea.....oz.	—	1.05
Hypophosphite .....	—	1.05
Lactate .....	—	1.05
Phenolsulfonate .....	—	1.05
Phosphate .....	—	.96
Salicylate .....	—	.96
Tannate .....	—	1.05
Tartrate .....	—	1.75
Valerate .....	—	1.75
Quindine Alk., crystals, tins.oz.	—	.96
Sulfate, tins .....	—	.71
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Technical, See Intermediates		
Rochelle Salt, crystals.....lb.	—	.25
Imported, U.S.P.....lb.	.19 1/4	— .21
Rosewater, triple .....	—	1.50
Saccharin, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	2.25
Resale .....	2.00	— 2.10
Salicin, bulk .....	4.00	— 4.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.60	— .70
Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb.	.09 1/4	— .12 1/4
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	120.00	— 126.00
Powdered .....	121.50	— 127.50
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	.20
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.oz.	.43	— .43 1/4
Nucleinate .....	.28	— .35
Proteinates .....	—	.34
Colloidal .....	—	1.60

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Unexcelled in Uniformity of Quality  
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Quinidine**  
and their Salts

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## Heavy Chemicals

Soap, Castile, white pure....lb.	.18	—	.20
Cont'l's.....case	—	—	8.25
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	—	.36
Green, U.S.P.....lb.	.0634	—	.07½
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran....lb.	.12	—	.15
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.....lb.	.52	—	.70
Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls....lb.	.0234	—	.02½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	—	.24
Imported, U.S.P.....lb.	.17	—	.20
Cacodylate.....lb.	3.60	—	4.00
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide			
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.			
Crystals, c.b., 10.....lb.	.13	—	.15
Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Chloride, C. P.....lb.	—	—	.07½
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII....lb.	—	—	.60
VIII.....lb.	—	—	.60
Granular, U.S.P., gran. IX....lb.	—	—	.73
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Glycerophosphate, crystals....lb.	—	—	1.95
Hydroxide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.18
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	.75	—	.77
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	—	3.30
Nitrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.06½	—	.07
Oxalate, Neutral.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Peroxide.....lb.	—	—	.36
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	—	—	.07
Recryst.....lb.	—	—	.13
Pyrophosphate.....lb.	—	—	.14
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.28
Resale.....lb.	—	—	.26
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt) cwt.	—	—	1.75
Needle Crystals.....cwt.	—	—	2.25
Sulfocarbonate.....lb.	.25	—	.27
Sparteine Sulfate.....lb.	.60	—	.70
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk....lb.	—	—	.34
Carbonate, pure.....lb.	—	—	.28
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	—	3.25
Nitrate, Kegs.....lb.	.12	—	.12½
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.40	—	.42

Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	—	—	1.70
Alkaloid, Powd.....oz.	—	—	1.60
Acetate.....oz.	—	—	1.60
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	—	—	1.70
Hydrobromide.....oz.	—	—	1.70
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	—	1.60
Hypophosphite.....oz.	—	—	1.80
Nitrate.....oz.	—	—	1.60
Phosphate.....oz.	—	—	1.70
Sulfate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	—	1.35
Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.17	—	.18
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	—	—	.38
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	5.75
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	4.75
Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.15	—	2.70
Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.65
Precip., U.S.P.....lb.	.17½	—	.21½
Lac Sulfur.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.34	—	.37
U.S.P.....lb.	.39	—	.40
Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs.	—	—	1.40
Purified.....lb.	—	—	3.50
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	.50	—	.53
Rheobromine Alkaloid.....lb.	6.00	—	6.40
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	9.00	—	9.10
Tin bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	—	.40
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Tribromphenol.....lb.	—	—	.90
Trional.....oz.	—	—	.47
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,			
gal.....gal.	1.30	—	1.35
Yohimbine.....oz.	—	—	15.00
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P., precip....lb.	—	—	.37
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Nitrate.....lb.	—	—	.42
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	—	3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	—	.17
Stearate.....lb.	—	—	.24
Sulfate, U.S.P.....lb.	.08	—	.09

## Heavy Chemicals

## ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75
56 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.50
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.....100 lbs.	7.89	—	8.64
80 p.c., bbls., pure.....100 lbs.	9.00	—	9.25
Glacial, bbls.....100 lbs.	10.00	—	10.50
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c....lb.	.38	—	.40
Pure, 40 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.45
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls....lb.	.07	—	.07½
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.12	—	.13
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.13	—	.14
60 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.16	—	.17
White Acid.....lb.	.32	—	.33
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.....lb.	.10	—	.12½
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark.....lb.	.04½	—	.05
22 p.c., light.....lb.	.05½	—	.06
44 p.c., dark.....lb.	.09½	—	.10
66 p.c., light.....lb.	.12½	—	.13
80 p.c., imported.....lb.	—	—	.15
Mixed, Nitric.....unit	.09¾	—	.10½
Sulfuric.....unit	.01	—	.01½
Muriatic, 18 deg. chys.....100 lbs.	1.20	—	1.75
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.00
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.25
Iron Free chys., 18 deg.			
100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
20 deg.....100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00
22 deg.....100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05½	—	.06½
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06	—	.07
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06½	—	.07½
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.....lb.	.13	—	.18
Syrup, 65 p.c.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Pyroligneous, Tech.....gal.	.12	—	.12½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	11.00	—	16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	18.00	—	20.00

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## CHEMICALS

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Barium Nitrate  
Nitrite of Soda  
Salt Cake  
Strontium Carbonate  
Distilled Water  
Battery Solutions

## ACIDS

Acetic Lactic  
Sulphuric (all strengths)  
50%-60%-66%-98%  
Oil of Vitriol  
Oleum 20% to 65%  
Electrolyte  
Muriatic (all strengths)  
Nitric (all strengths)  
Aqua Fortis  
Mixed Dipping

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Papermaking Sizing Filter  
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## Heavy Chemicals

Acid, Sulf., 20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	21.00	-23.00
60 p.c. oleum.....ton	65.00	-75.00
Sulfurous com. ....lb.	.12	-.14
Tannic, Tech. ....lb.	.65	-.80
Tungstic .....lb.	1.00	-1.05
Acetone .....lb.	.12½	-.13
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.....lb.	—	-.40
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.....lb.	.45	-.50
Alum. ammonia, lump.....lb.	.04	-.04½
Imported .....lb.	.03½	-.04
Ground .....lb.	.04½	-.04½
Powdered .....lb.	.04½	-.04½
Chrome .....lb.	.07½	-.10
Potash lump .....lb.	.05½	-.06
Imported .....lb.	.08½	-.04
Powdered .....lb.	.06	-.06½
Ground .....lb.	.06½	-.06½
Chrome .....lb.	.09	-.10
Soda, Ground .....100 lbs.	8.50	-4.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys.....lb.	.04	-.08
Anhydrous .....lb.	.38	-.45
Sulfate Iron free.....100 lbs.	2.50	-3.00
Commercial .....100 lbs.	2.00	-2.75
Aluminum hydrate light.....lb.	.22	-.28
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....lb.	—	-.31
Ammonium Bifluoride .....lb.	.26	-.45
Lactate .....lb.	—	-.17
Imported .....lb.	—	-.22
Ammonium Carbonate .....lb.	.07	-.09
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.....lb.	.07½	-.09½
20 deg. ....lb.	.06½	-.08½
18 deg. ....lb.	.06½	-.07½
16 deg. ....lb.	.05½	-.07½
Ammonium Nitrate .....lb.	.07½	-.07½
Lactate .....lb.	—	-.17
Persulfate, bulk .....lb.	—	-.50
Sal Ammoniac, gray .....lb.	.07	-.07½
Imported .....lb.	.06½	-.07
Granulated, white .....lb.	.07	-.07½
Imported .....lb.	.06	-.06½
Lump .....lb.	.16	-.17
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s.100 lbs.	2.50	-2.60
Dom., Bulk, wks.....100 lbs.	2.15	-2.25

Antimony chloride, liq.....lb.	.15	-.17
Anhydrous .....lb.	.50	-.55
Oxide .....lb.	.07	-.07½
Sulfide, Crimson .....lb.	—	-.60
Golden No. 1.....lb.	—	-.35
Vermillion .....lb.	—	-.55
Tartrolactate .....lb.	—	-.47
Arsenic, white .....lb.	.06¼	-.06½
Red .....lb.	.11	-.12
Barium, chloride .....ton	—	-60.00
Imported .....ton	45.00	-46.00
Binocide .....lb.	.17	-.24
Carbonate .....ton	48.00	-50.00
Nitrate .....lb.	.09½	-.10
Imported .....lb.	.07¾	-.08½
Barytes, floated, white.....ton	28.00	-29.00
Blanc Fixe, imported.....ton	40.00	-42.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks.100 lbs.	2.25	-2.50
Export. F.A.S.....100 lbs.	—	-2.50
Second Hands, Spot.....100 lbs.	2.50	-3.00
Second Hands, wks.....100 lbs.	—	-2.05
Bromine, Purified wks.....lb.	—	-.27
Calcium Acetate .....100 lbs.	—	-2.00
Arsenate .....lb.	.18	-.19
Carbide .....lb.	.04½	-.05
Carbonate .....100 lbs.	1.40	-2.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.ton	—	-28.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.ton	—	-35.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.ton	—	-35.75
Anhydrous .....lb.	.14	-.15
Lactate .....ton	—	-60.00
Nitrate .....ton	—	-13½
Chlorine, liquid .....lb.	.08	-.15
Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & less.....lb.	.06	-.07½
Carbon black .....lb.	.12	-.20
Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & Less.....lb.	.10½	-.12
Cobalt Oxide .....lb.	2.00	-2.25
Copper Carbonate .....lb.	.27	-.28
Cyanide .....lb.	.50	-.63
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....lb.	.24	-.28

Copper Sulfate .....100 lbs.	5.35	-5.65
Imported .....100 lbs.	5.00	-5.25
Tartrate (verdigris substitute) .....lb.	—	-.30
Copperas, wks. ....100 lbs.	.90	-1.15
Ferric Chloride, crys.....lb.	.10½	-.11
Sulfide .....100 lbs.	2.25	-3.25
Liquid, 40 deg.....lb.	.07	-.07½
Ferrous Chloride, crys.....lb.	.08½	-.06½
Flake White .....lb.	.09½	-.10½
Fluorspar, Powdered .....ton	30.00	-35.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines.ton	22.50	-25.00
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines.ton	16.00	-17.00
Imported .....ton	35.00	-40.00
Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	—	-1.50
Refined .....gal.	—	-3.25
Kieselguhr .....100 lbs.	1.75	-2.00
Lead Acetate, white cryst.....lb.	.12	-.12½
White Cakes .....lb.	.11½	-.12
Granulated .....lb.	.11¾	-.12½
Brown Cakes .....lb.	.10½	-.11½
Arsenate, powdered .....lb.	.16	-.18
Paste .....lb.	.09	-.10
Nitrate .....lb.	—	-.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.lb.	.08½	-.09
Red, American .....lb.	.09½	-.09½
Sulfate, basic white.....lb.	.07½	-.07½
White, Basic Carb. Amer. dry .....lb.	.08	-.08½
Lithopone .....lb.	.06	-.07
Lime, hydrate .....lb.	.01	-.01½
Nitrate .....100 lbs.	—	-2.00
Acetate .....ton	—	-60.00
Sulfur, Powd. ....100 lbs.	.10½	-.12
Magnesite .....ton	72.00	-75.00
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.100 lbs.	2.00	-2.25
Imported .....100 lbs.	1.10	-1.15
Carbonate, tech. ....lb.	.06	-.08
Chloride, fused .....ton	—	-30.00
Fluosilicate, 30% soln.100 lbs.	8.00	-10.00



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**Caustic Soda 76%**  
**Modified Sodas**  
**Special Alkali**  
**Bicarbonate of Soda U. S. P.**

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## Heavy Chemicals

Manganese Chloride .....lb. .20 — .31	Potass. Prussiate, red .....lb. .26 — .28	Sodium Nitrite .....lb. .0634 — .07
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c. ....ton 55.00 — 60.00	Yellow .....lb. .20 1/4 — .22	Peroxide .....lb. .25 — .30
85-90 p.c. ....ton 60.00 — 70.00	Sulfate .....unit 1.20 — 1.25	Phosphate (tri) ref. ....lb. .06 — .07
Sulfate .....lb. .20 — .32	Titanium Oxalate .....lb. — .55	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran. ....lb. .07 1/4 — .08 1/4
Nickel oxide .....lb. .40 — .45	Shipment, imptd. ....lb. — .33	Technical .....lb. .04 1/4 — .04 3/4
Salts, single .....lb. .14 — .16	Salt, tech. ....ton — 17.00	Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb. .25 — .30
double .....lb. .13 — .15	Salt Cake, bulk. ....ton 20.00 — 25.00	Prussiate, Yellow .....lb. .12 1/4 — .12 3/4
Nitre Cake, bulk wks. ....ton 5.00 — 6.00	Saltpetre .....lb. .09 1/4 — .12 1/4	Silicate, 60 deg. ....100 lbs. 3.12 1/2 — 3.50
Orange Mineral .....lb. .14 — .14 1/4	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light. ....100 lbs. 2.15 — 2.25	40 deg. ....100 lbs. 1.10 — 2.00
Paris Green .....lb. .23 — .25	Basis, 48 p.c. wks.bgs. ....100 lbs. — 1.62 1/4	Silicofluoride .....lb. .07 — .08
Phosphorus red .....lb. .40 — .50	Dense, 58 p.c. bags. ....100 lbs. — 2.35	Sulfate, Gl'b salt. ....100 lbs. 1.50 — 2.00
Yellow .....lb. .30 — .35	Basis 48 p.c. wks.bgs. ....100 lbs. — 1.60	Sulfide, 60 p.c. ....lb. .04 1/4 — .06 1/4
Oxychloride .....lb. .45 — .50	Caustic, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs. — 4.00	30 p.c. crystals .....lb. .02 3/4 — .03 1/4
Sesquisulfide .....lb. — .42 1/4	Basis 60 p.c. ....100 lbs. — 3.25	Sulfite, Crystals .....lb. .03 1/4 — .04
Trichloride .....lb. .60 — .65	Ground, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs. 4.50 — 5.00	Dessicated .....lb. .00 1/2 — .10 1/2
Plaster of Paris .....bbl. 4.25 — 4.50	Sodium Acetate .....lb. .04 — .04 1/4	Thiocyanate .....lb. .80 — .85
True Dental .....bbl. 4.35 — 4.60	Aluminum Sulfate .....100 lbs. 3.50 — 4.50	Strontium Nitrate .....lb. .18 — .20
Potash Caustic, 88-92 .....lb. .12 — .14	Bicarbonate .....100 lbs. 2.25 — 2.40	Imported .....lb. .12 — .12 1/4
Imported .....lb. .05 1/2 — .05 3/4	Bichromate .....lb. .07 1/4 — .08	Carbonate .....lb. .25 — .26
70-75% .....lb. .10 — .12	Bisulfate, bulk, wks. ....ton 5.00 — 6.00	Sulfur Chloride, red. ....lb. .05 — .05 1/4
Potassium Bichromate .....lb. .11 1/4 — .11 3/4	Bisulfite, Powd. ....lb. .04 1/4 — .05 1/4	Yellow .....lb. .04 — .04 1/4
Peroxalate, tech. ....lb. .40 — .42	Solution 32-40 deg. ....100 lbs. 1.60 — 2.10	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl. ....lb. .08 — .09
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c. ....lb. .05 — .05 1/4	Carbonate Sal. bbls. ....100 lbs. 1.70 — 2.00	Sulfur, crude .....ton 20.00 — 25.00
Hydrated .....lb. .05 1/2 — .06	Chlorate .....lb. — .07 1/2	Flour Com'l., bbls. ....100 lbs. 1.45 — 2.00
*85-90 p.c. ....lb. — .	Chloride, tech. ....ton — 17.00	Flowers, 100 p.c. ....100 lbs. 2.25 — 3.05
90-95 p.c. ....lb. .06 1/2 — .07	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c. ....lb. .28 — .30	Sulfuryl Chloride .....lb. .25 — .26
96-98 p.c. ....lb. .08 — .00	Imported, 120 p.c. ....lb. .20 — .21	Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb. .34 — .37
Chlorate, cryst. ....lb. .12 — .13	128 p.c. ....lb. .23 — .25	Tin, bichloride .....lb. .18 — .20
Powdered, American ....lb. .12 — .13	73-76 p.c. ....lb. .25 — .26	Crystals .....lb. .26 1/2 — .29
Imported, pow. & crys. ....lb. .06 1/2 — .10	Fluoride .....lb. .10 — .11	Oxide .....lb. .38 — .40
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....unit — .	Hydrosulfite .....lb. — .45	Whiting .....100 lbs. 1.15 — 1.75
Shipment .....unit — .	Hyposulfite, Crys. ....bbls. 100 lbs. 3.50 — 3.75	Zinc, carbonate .....lb. .16 — .18
Metabisulfite .....lb. .40 — .42	Granulated .....100 lbs. 3.95 — 4.80	Chloride, Fused .....lb. .05 1/4 — .06 1/4
Perchlorate .....lb. .19 — .20	Tungstate, crys. ....lb. .80 — .85	Granulated .....lb. .05 1/4 — .06 1/4
Permanganate, Com'l. ....lb. .20 — .22	Dessicated .....lb. .70 — .75	Cyanide .....lb. .42 — .45
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	Nitrate, crude .....100 lbs. — 2.20	Oxide, French .....lb. .11 — .12 1/4
	Double refined, Gran. ....lb. .05 1/4 — .05 1/2	American .....lb. .08 — .09
		Sulfate .....lb. .03 — .03 1/4

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## Coal-Tar Products

## Crudes

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	— .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.27	— .33
Resale, drums included, gal.		—	.41
90 p.c.	gal.	.25	— .31
Carbazol	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark, gal.		.75	— .90
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.80	— .95
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.17	— .21
Creosote oil	gal.	.20	— .22
Dip. oil	gal.	.31	— .36
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10 1/2
Flake	lb.	.08 1/4	— .09 1/2
Second Hands	lb.	.06 1/4	— .08
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	— .17
Open Market	lb.	.08 1/4	— .10
Natural	lb.	.15	— .16
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Solvent naphtha	lb.	.25	— .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.31	— .34
50 p.c.	gal.	.47	— .50
Toluene, pure	gal.	.28	— .34
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.35	— .41
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.40	— .46
Nitration, 2 deg. range	gal.	.45	— .51

## Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Technical	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.30	— 1.36
Acid Gamma	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Acid H	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.75	— .80
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.70	— .75
Refined	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydride	lb.	.40	— .50
Acid Picramic	lb.	.75	— .85
Acid Pteric	lb.	.30	— .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.18	— .20
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.	lb.	.27	— .30
Acid Toblas	lb.	—	2.00
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.22	— .23
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	1.15
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Hydrochloride	lb.	1.75	— 2.05
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.17 1/2	— .20
Aniline Salt	lb.	.24	— .26
p-Anisidine	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Technical	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	—	.50
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Sulfate	lb.	.75	— .80
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Benzylchloride, redistilled	lb.	.30	— .35
Tech.	lb.	.20	— .25
Bromobenzene	lb.	.40	— .42
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	— .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.06	— .07 1/2
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.45	— .50
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.25	— .27
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.28	— .30
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	— .35

Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	— .37
Diphenylamine	lb.	.65	— .71
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.45	— .47
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	.45	— .50
"G" Salt	lb.	.70	— .80
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.14	— .16
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.32	— .40
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.35	— .37
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	— 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.79	— .82
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.65	— .67
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.12	— .14
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35	— .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	— .35
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	— .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	— 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.15	— .17
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.18	— .20
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.18	— .20
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Phosgene	lb.	—	.75
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.40	— .50
"R" Salt	lb.	.60	— .65
Resorcinol Technical	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.25	— .30
Metanilate	lb.	1.40	— 1.46
Naphthonate	lb.	.70	— .75
Picramate	lb.	.75	— .80
p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	— .10

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## Coal-Tar Dyes

Schaeffer's Salt .....	lb.	.70	—	.75
Thiocarbanilide .....	lb.	.42	—	.50
o-Toluene Sulfonamide .....	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide .....	lb.	.60	—	.65
m-Toluene Sulfonchloride .....	lb.	.15	—	.25
Toluidine .....	lb.	1.30	—	1.36
sulfate .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Isoindine, Mixed .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
o-Toluidine .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
p-Toluidine .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.28
m-Toluylenediamine .....	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Triphenyl Phosphate .....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Xylidine .....	lb.	.45	—	.50

## Coal-Tar Dyes

## ACID COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.80	—	1.10
Blue .....	lb.	1.00	—	3.60
Brown .....	lb.	.80	—	1.50
Fuchsin .....	lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Green .....	lb.	2.00	—	4.00
Orange II .....	lb.	.50	—	.65
Orange III .....	lb.	.50	—	.60
Red .....	lb.	.85	—	3.50
Scarlet .....	lb.	.85	—	1.25
Violet .....	lb.	1.60	—	6.80
Azo Yellow .....	lb.	—	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade .....	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S. ....	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Erythrosin .....	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. ....	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. ....	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Indigotin, conc. ....	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Indigotin, paste .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthol Green .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthylamine Red .....	lb.	6.75	—	7.25
Orange, R. G. ....	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type. ....	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Ponceau .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Scarlet 2R .....	lb.	.65	—	.75
Tartarzin, Dom. ....	lb.	1.20	—	1.50
Uranine .....	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Wool Green S. ....	lb.	2.00	—	5.00

## DIRECT COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.60	—	.75
Sky Blue, conc. ....	lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Sky Blue, 5BX. ....	lb.	—	—	3.00
Blue 2B .....	lb.	.60	—	.80
Brown R .....	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Brown G .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.70
Bordeaux .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.50
Fas: Black .....	lb.	—	—	7.50
Fast Pink .....	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Fast Red .....	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Fast Yellow .....	lb.	1.50	—	2.25
Yellow .....	lb.	2.00	—	3.50
Violet con't .....	lb.	1.10	—	2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B. ....	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Benzopurpurin, 4 B. ....	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Chrysophenin, Dom. ....	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Congo Red 4B Type. ....	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	lb.	2.50	—	4.00
Geranin .....	lb.	8.75	—	9.45
Oxamine Violet .....	lb.	7.00	—	8.00

## OIL COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Blue .....	lb.	1.25	—	3.00
Orange .....	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Red III .....	lb.	1.65	—	2.00
Scarlet .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....	lb.	.90	—	.95

## SULFUR COLORS:

Black .....	lb.	.20	—	.25
Blue .....	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Brown .....	lb.	.35	—	.60
Green .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow .....	lb.	.75	—	1.00

## CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright. ....	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Alizarin, medium .....	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc. ....	lb.	—	—	3.50
Alizarin Cyanine .....	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Alizarin Orange .....	lb.	1.55	—	1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste. ....	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow G. ....	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow R. ....	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom. ....	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Chrome Blue .....	lb.	.75	—	2.00
Chrome Brown .....	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Chrome Green, Dom. ....	lb.	1.80	—	3.00
Chrome Red .....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Yellow .....	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Gallocyanin .....	lb.	2.30	—	2.60

## BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc. ....	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Auramine O .....	lb.	1.80	—	2.35
Auramine OO .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Bismarck Brown R. ....	lb.	.70	—	.90
Bismarck Brown G. ....	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals. ....	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Chrysoidin R .....	lb.	.75	—	.90
Chrysoidin Y .....	lb.	.75	—	.85
Crystal Violet .....	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals. ....	lb.	8.00	—	8.80
Indigo 20 p.c. paste. ....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom. ....	lb.	3.00	—	3.40
Fuchsin Base .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals. ....	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Malachite Green, Powd. ....	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Methylene Blue, tech. ....	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B. ....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 6B. ....	lb.	2.85	—	5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol. ....	lb.	—	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue. ....	lb.	—	—	.60
Phosphine G., Domestic. ....	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Rhodamine B. ex. con't. ....	lb.	8.50	—	10.00
Safranin .....	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Victoria Blue B. ....	lb.	2.75	—	3.75
Victoria Blue, base, Dom. ....	lb.	5.40	—	6.50
Victoria Blue, crys. ....	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Victoria Green .....	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Victoria Red .....	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow .....	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Violamine R & B. ....	lb.	4.00	—	5.00

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## Dyestuffs

## Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine .....	lb.	.31	—	.32
Seed .....	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carmin No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Gambier see tanning				
Indigo, Bengal .....	lb.	—	—	2.25
Oudes .....	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala .....	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras .....	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Aleppy .....	lb.	.06¾	—	.07¾

## Dyewoods

Barwood .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06¾
Camwood, chips .....	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks .....	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips .....	lb.	.04	—	.05
Hyperic, chips .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks .....	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips .....	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning				
Red Saunders .....	lb.	.20	—	.21

## Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double .....	lb.	.20	—	.23
Triple .....	lb.	.22	—	.24
Concentrated .....	lb.	.24	—	.27

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes .....	lb.	.15	—	.19
Liquid .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
English .....	lb.	—	—	—
udhear, French .....	lb.	—	—	—
Concentrated .....	lb.	.24	—	.26
Flavine .....	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid .....	lb.	.19	—	.28
Crystals .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
Liquid, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall .....	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematin Extract 51 deg. ....	lb.	.11½	—	.13½
Crystals .....	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid .....	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg. Twaddle .....	lb.	.09	—	.13
Orange, Extract 42 deg. ....	lb.	.06	—	.15
Crystals .....	lb.	—	—	.26
Persian Berries .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Quebracho, see tanning				
Quercitron, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c. ....	lb.	.12	—	.16

## Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	—	—	.60
*Technical .....	lb.	—	—	.45
Blood, imported .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Domestic .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
*Russian blue .....	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil .....	lb.	.09	—	.11
Yolk Oil .....	lb.	—	—	.35
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.09½	—	.11
100-lb. tins .....	lb.	—	—	.11
520-lb. casks .....	lb.	—	—	.10¾
Carload lots .....	lb.	—	—	.09½

## Dextrins and Starches

British Gum .....	per 100 lbs.	3.15	—	3.48
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow .....	per 100 lbs.	2.85	—	3.13
Potato white or canary.....	lb.	.07	—	.08½
Sago Flour .....	lb.	.04	—	.04¾
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.28	—	2.56
Pearl, bags .....	100 lbs.	2.18	—	2.46
Potato, Domestic .....	lb.	.04¾	—	.04¾
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.04¾	—	.05¾
Tapioca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.04	—	.05
Medium grade .....	lb.	.02¾	—	.03¾
Low grade .....	lb.	.02¾	—	.03

## Tanning Woods

Algarobilla .....	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi .....	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark .....	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. ....	ton	—	—	35.00
Bark, S. A. ....	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, J1 .....	ton	—	—	25.00
J2 .....	ton	—	—	20.00
B1 .....	ton	—	—	24.00
B2 .....	ton	—	—	19.00
R2 .....	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark .....	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground .....	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground .....	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ....	ton	63.00	—	64.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. ....	ton	60.00	—	68.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c. ....	ton	31.00	—	35.00
Beard, 40 p.c. ....	ton	—	—	43.00
Wattle Bark .....	ton	—	—	40.00

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## Fixed Oils

## Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, tanks, f.o.b. wks.	.02	— .02½
Powdered, 60 p.c.	.05¼	— .06
Decolorized	.00	— .09½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.	.07½	— .08¼
Common	.05¼	— .06
Cubes, Singapore	.08	— .08½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.	.04½	— .04¾
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	.04¼	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	.08	— .08¼
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	.04½	— .05
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c. tan	.05¼	— .05½
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	.09	— .09½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.04½	— .04¾
Tanks	.04½	— .04¾
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	.03½	— .03¾
Barrels	.04	— .04¼
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.04½	— .05
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	.04½	— .04¾
Clarified	.05	— .05½
Spruce, liquid, 35 p.c. tan, works, tanks	.01½	— .01¾
Powd., 50 p.c. tan	.02	— .02¼
Sumac, liquid	.07½	— .09

## Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)		
Cod Newfoundland	.42	— .44
Tanks	—	— .40
Domestic, prime	.gal.	—
Degras American	.03½	— .04
English	.03¾	— .04¼
Neutral	.09	— .13

Herring	.gal.	— .25
Horse	.lb.	.05¼ — .05¾
Lard prime	.gal.	— 1.00
Off prime	.gal.	— .72
No. 1	.gal.	— .60
Extra, No. 1	.gal.	— .66
No. 2	.gal.	— .55
Menhaden, Light strained	.gal.	.40 — .43
Yellow, bleached	.gal.	.42 — .44
Extra, bleached, winter	.gal.	.44 — .46
Blown	.gal.	— .52
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.	.gal.	.25 — .30
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.gal.	— 1.00
30 deg., cold test	.gal.	— .95
40 deg., cold test	.gal.	— .90
Pure	.gal.	— .80
Oleo Oil, No. 1	.lb.	— .14
No. 2	.lb.	— .13¾
No. 3	.lb.	— .13¼
Red Distilled	.lb.	— .07½
Saponified	.lb.	— .07¾
Sod	.gal.	.44 — .46
Sperm bleached winter		
38 deg., cold test	.gal.	— 1.70
45 deg., cold test	.gal.	— 1.65
Stearic Acid, single pressed	.lb.	— .10
Double pressed	.lb.	— .11½
Triple pressed	.lb.	— .65
Tallow acidless	.gal.	— .60
Whale, natural winter	.gal.	— .67
Bleached, winter	.gal.	.65 — .67
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast	.lb.	.04¼ — .04¾
No. 2	.lb.	.03¼ — .03¾

## Greases, Lards, Tallowes

(New York Markets)		
Grease, white	.lb.	.07 — .07¾
Yellow	.lb.	.04 — .05
Brown	.lb.	.03¾ — .04
House	.lb.	.04½ — .04¾
Bone Naptha	.lb.	.03¾ — .04

Lard City, Steam	.lb.	— .11¾
Compound	.lb.	.10¼ — .11
Stearine, lard	.lb.	— .15
Oleo	.lb.	— .10¼
Tallow, edible	.lb.	— .08¼
City, Special, loose	.lb.	.06¼ — .06¾

## (Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	.lb.	.07¾ — .08
City Fancy	.lb.	.07½ — .07¾
Prime Packers	.lb.	.07 — .07¼
Grease, Choice White	.lb.	.06¾ — .07
"B" White	.lb.	.05 — .05¼
Yellow	.lb.	.04 — .04¼
Brown	.lb.	.03¾ — .03¾
Bone	.lb.	.02½ — .02¾
House	.lb.	.03¾ — .04
Stearine, prime Oleo	.lb.	.10 — .10½
Lard	.lb.	.11 — .11½

## Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.lb.	.11 — .11¾
Cases	.lb.	— .12
No. 3	.lb.	.09½ — .09¾
China Wood Oil, bbls.	.lb.	.12½ — .13¼
Coast, bbls.	.lb.	.11 — .11¼
Orient to N. Y., bbls.	.lb.	.11¾ — .12
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.	.lb.	.10 — .10¼
*Tanks, Spot	.lb.	.09 — .09¼
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.lb.	.10¾ — .11
*Tanks	.lb.	.10 — .10¼
Manila, tanks, coast	.lb.	.08¾ — .08¾
Edible	.lb.	.12 — .12¼
Copra, Pacific Coast	.lb.	.04½ — .04¾
Corn, refined, bbls.	.lb.	.10½ — .11
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	.lb.	.07¾ — .08
Barrels	.lb.	.08¾ — .08¾
Crude, bbls., N. Y.	.lb.	.08¾ — .09¼
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks	.lb.	.08¼ — .08½
Prime Summer, Vel. bbls.	.lb.	.09¾ — .10½
*White	.lb.	—
Winter yellow	.lb.	.11½ — .11¾
*Nominal		



Caustic Potash 88/92% Fused and Broken  
 Carbonate of Potash  
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 Zinc Chloride  
 Zinc Oxide "B. & S." Brand  
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 Barium Chloride Prime White Crystal  
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 "Cyanegg" Sodium Cyanide 97/98%  
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Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	.77	—	.80
10 barrel lots.....gal.	.80	—	.83
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	.82	—	.85
Double boiled.....gal.	.83	—	.86
Raw tanks.....gal.	.79	—	.73
English, Shipments, bbls. gal.	.67	—	.68
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.10	—	1.15
Edible.....gal.	1.75	—	2.00
Foots.....lb.	.0734	—	.0814
Shipment.....lb.	.08	—	.0814
*Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	—	—	.0734
*Benin.....lb.	—	—	—
Niger.....lb.	.06	—	.0614
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	—
Imported.....lb.	.0934	—	.10
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.1114	—	.12
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.0734	—	.08
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	—	—	.08
*Crude, bbls., spot.....lb.	—	—	.0914
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	.0734	—	.0714
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.0934	—	.10
Poppy Seed.....gal.	3.00	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.88	—	.90
Tanks Coast.....lb.	—	—	—
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	.9214	—	1.00
*Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	—	—	1.50
*Imported.....lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Sep.....lb.	.0614	—	.07
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.0814	—	.09
Edible.....lb.	.1014	—	.1014
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.11	—	.12

## OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—37.00
Columbia.....	—	—
New Orleans.....ton	—	—
*Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—30.00
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—45.00
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	46.00	—47.50
Linseed Meal.....short ton	—	—

\*Nominal

## Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls. gal.	—	—	.72
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	—	—	—
tilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	—
Destructive distilled, bbls. gal.	—	—	—
Pitch, Prime.....bbl.	6.75	—	7.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—	5.45
D.....	—	—	5.45
E.....	—	—	5.50
F.....	—	—	5.55
G.....	—	—	5.70
H.....	—	—	5.75
I.....	—	—	5.80
K.....	—	—	5.90
M.....	—	—	6.00
N.....	—	—	6.10
WG.....	—	—	6.60
WW.....	—	—	7.20
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	—	—	.35
Second run.....gal.	—	—	.37
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	—	—	11.00
Retort.....bbl.	—	—	11.00

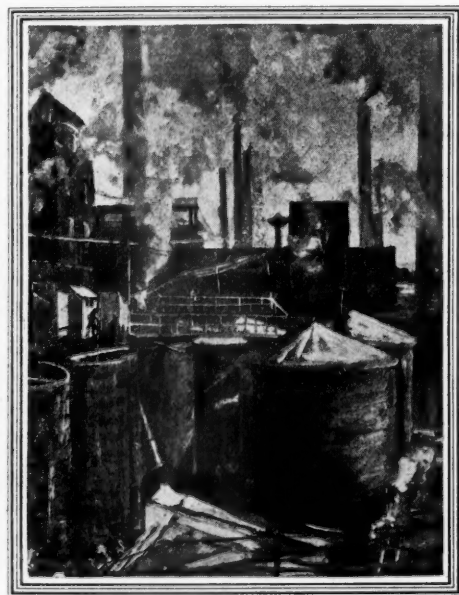
## Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk &	—	—
dbls bags.....100 lbs.	2.15	—2.50
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	—3.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.....ton	30.00	—32.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.	—	—
works.....unit	2.90	& .10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	—	—2.20
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	—	—
Chicago.....unit	2.50	& .10

Phosphate Rock—	—	—
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.....ton	5.00	—6.00
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	—	—8.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.....unit	—	—90
Shipment.....unit	—	—
Sulfate.....unit	1.20	—1.25

## Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	20.00	—21.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	—	—
Powdered.....cwt.	—	—
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	4.50	—4.60
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	—	—
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	—1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	3.00	—3.25
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	12.00	—12.25
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—12.00
Casting.....cwt.	—	—11.50
Iridium.....oz.	—	—160.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—4.40
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	—	—4.40
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—1.65
Manganese ore.....unit	.25	— .35
Mercury.....flask	—	—44.00
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	—41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	—42.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—45.00
Palladium.....oz.	51.00	—65.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	—	—78.00
Silver.....oz.	—	—9414
Foreign.....oz.	—	—62
Tin Straits.....cwt.	—	—26.00
Banca.....cwt.	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	26.00	—27.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	—3.00
Bolivian.....	—	—3.75
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—3.75
Japanese.....	—	—
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—
Spot.....cwt.	—	—4.30



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## Crude Drugs

Crude Drugs					
MISCELLANEOUS				BALSAMS	
Agar Agar, No. 1.....lb.	— .65	Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.22 — .25	Copaiba, Para.....lb.	.26 — .27
No. 2.....lb.	— .83	Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.22 — .25	South American.....lb.	.31 — .32
No. 3.....lb.	— .42	Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)		Fir, Canada.....gal.	12.00 — 13.00
Agaric, white.....lb.	— 1.35	Russian.....lb.	— 10.00	Oregon.....gal.	1.40 — 1.56
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.24 — .26	Kamala.....lb.	— 3.75	Peru.....lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Sweet.....lb.	— .35	Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.06 — .07	Tolu.....lb.	.30 — .35
Meal.....lb.	— .35	Leeches.....C.	— 15.00		
Ambergris, black.....oz.	— 8.00	Lime Juice, clarified.....gal.	.60 — .75		
Grey.....oz.	— 25.00	Lupulin.....lb.	— 1.25		
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.08 — .09	Lycopodium.....lb.	2.60 — 2.75		
Powdered.....lb.	.13 — .14	Manna, large flake.....lb.	.73 — .75		
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.70 — .75	Small flake.....lb.	.37 — .38		
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	— .05	Moss, Iceland.....lb.	— .09		
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	— .75	Irish, Bleached.....lb.	.08 — .10		
Powdered.....lb.	— .80	Musk, pods., Cabardine.....oz.	16.00 — 17.00		
Russian, whole.....lb.	— 2.25	Tonquin.....oz.	18.00 — 20.00		
Powdered.....lb.	2.35 — 2.45	Grain, Cab.....oz.	25.00 — 27.00		
Cascara Amarga.....lb.	— .80	Tonquin.....oz.	33.00 — 35.00		
Castoreum.....lb.	— 4.00	Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals			
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.06 — .06½	Nutgalls, Chinese.....lb.	.16 — .17		
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04 — .04½	Aleppy.....lb.	.13 — .14		
Civet.....oz.	2.75 — 2.90	Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.10 — .11		
Cochineal, U.S.P.....lb.	.45 — .55	Powdered.....lb.	.16 — .17		
Colocynth, Apples.....lb.	.30 — .35	Quassia Chips.....lb.	— .09		
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .35	Sandalwood, Chips.....lb.	— .35		
Spanish Apples.....lb.	.35 — .38	Ground.....lb.	— .40		
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.18 — .20	Scammony, resin.....lb.	— 1.25		
Jewelers, large.....lb.	.75 — .80	Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	.28 — .30		
Small.....lb.	.75 — .80	Storax, liquid tech.....lb.	— 1.25		
French.....lb.	.18 — .20	Gen., U.S.P.....lb.	— 1.60		
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30 — .33	Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	.03½ — .04		
Reeds.....lb.	.70 — .80	Kegs.....per keg	— 3.00		
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	— .—	Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	1.75 — 2.00		
Spanish.....lb.	1.30 — 1.35	Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	— .90		
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.16 — .17	Artificial.....lb.	.10 — .11		
Guarana.....lb.	— .80	Spirits, See Naval Stores			
Honey Calif.....lb.	— .10	*Nominal			

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## Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
Sweet .....	lb.	.05	—	.06
Prickly Ash, Southern .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Northern .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Pomegranate of Root .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
of Fruit .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Sassafras, ordinary .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Select .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Simaruba .....	lb.	—	—	.15
Soap whole .....	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Cut .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Crushed .....	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Wahoo of Root .....	lb.	—	—	.55
of Tree .....	lb.	.25	—	.28
Willow, Black .....	lb.	—	—	.06
White .....	lb.	—	—	.15
White Pine Rosed .....	lb.	—	—	.06
White Poplar .....	lb.	—	—	.04
Wild Cherry .....	lb.	—	—	.08
Thin Green Rosed .....	lb.	.16	—	.18
Thick Rosed .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Thin Natural .....	lb.	.09	—	.10
Thick Natural .....	lb.	.06	—	.07
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	—	—	.08

## BEANS

Calabar .....	lb.	—	—	.20
Cassia Fistula .....	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Castor .....	lb.	.03	—	.03½
St. Ignatius .....	lb.	—	—	.35
St. John's Bread .....	lb.	.06	—	.08
Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	—	—	1.25
Para .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Surinam .....	lb.	.80	—	.90
Vanilla, Mexican, whole .....	lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Cuts .....	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Bourbon .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
South American .....	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Tahiti, Yellow Label .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Green Label .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00
XX .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered .....	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Fish .....	lb.	.07½	—	.09
Horse, Nettle, dry .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Juniper .....	lb.	.03¾	—	.04
Laurel .....	lb.	—	—	.08
Poke .....	lb.	—	—	.13
Prickly Ash .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Raspberries, dried .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Saw Palmetto .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Sloe .....	lb.	.14	—	.15

## FLOWERS

Arnica .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Borage .....	lb.	.30	—	.32
Calendula Petals, Imp. .....	lb.	—	—	.65
Chamomile German .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Hungarian .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Roman .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Clover Tops .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Dogwood .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Elder .....	lb.	.32	—	.38
Insect, open whole .....	lb.	—	—	.36
Closed whole .....	lb.	.36	—	.40
Powder, Pure .....	lb.	—	—	.25
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c. lb. .....	lb.	—	—	1.25
Kouso .....	lb.	.28	—	.26
Lavender .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Linden, with Leaves .....	lb.	.24	—	.25
Without Leaves .....	lb.	—	—	.40
Malva, blue .....	lb.	—	—	1.50
*Black .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Mullein .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Orange .....	lb.	—	—	.45
Peony, red .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Poppy, red .....	lb.	13.00	—	13.25
Saffron, American .....	lb.	—	—	.70
Valencia .....	lb.	—	—	.70
Violet .....	lb.	—	—	.70
Tilia (see Linden) .....	lb.	—	—	.70
*Nominal .....	lb.	—	—	.70

## GUMS

Aloes, Barbados .....	lb.	—	—	.50
ape .....	lb.	.09	—	.10
Curacao, cases .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Socotrine, whole .....	lb.	—	—	.48
Ammoniac, tears .....	lb.	—	—	1.60
Arabic, firsts .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Seconds .....	lb.	.22	—	.23
Sorts Amber .....	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Powdered, U.S.P. .....	lb.	.19	—	.22
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P. .....	lb.	.33	—	.35
Powdered .....	lb.	.70	—	.75
Benzoin, Slam .....	lb.	—	—	1.50
Sumatra .....	lb.	.24	—	.28
Camphor, ref., See Fine chem. list .....	lb.	—	—	.12
Catechu .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Chicle .....	lb.	.60	—	.75
Damar .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Euphorbium .....	lb.	—	—	.35
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	.55
Galbanum .....	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Gambier .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Gamboge .....	lb.	—	—	1.00
Guaiaac .....	lb.	.30	—	.37
Karaya, Powdered .....	lb.	.18	—	.22
Kino .....	lb.	—	—	.50
Mastic .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Myrrh, Select .....	lb.	.43	—	.45
Olibanum, siftings .....	lb.	.40	—	.42
Tears .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Opium, See fine chem. list .....	lb.	.15	—	.20
Sandarac .....	lb.	.31	—	.32
Scammony Resin .....	lb.	—	—	1.40
Senegal, picked .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Spruce .....	lb.	—	—	1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs .....	lb.	—	—	.06½
Thus .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Tragacanth, Aleppo first .....	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
No. 2 to No. 6 .....	lb.	1.00	—	3.00
Powdered .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.75
Turkish .....	lb.	1.00	—	2.20

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DRYERS

## Crude Drugs

SHELLAC			ROOTS		
D. C. ....lb.	—	.35	Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.22
Fine Orange ....lb.	.64	.66	Alettris (Unicorn true)....lb.	.40	.42
Second Orange ....lb.	—	.61	Alkanet ....lb.	.17	.19
T. N. ....lb.	.52	.53	Althea, cut ....lb.	.10	.12
Regular bleached ....lb.	—	.60	Whole ....lb.	.09	.10
Bone Dry ....lb.	.64	.66	Angelica American ....lb.	—	.19
LEAVES AND HERBS			Arnica ....lb.	—	.70
Aconite ....lb.	.27	.28	Arrowroot, American ....lb.	.04	.04½
Balmomy ....lb.	.15	.16	Bermuda ....lb.	—	—
Belladonna ....lb.	.17	.23	St. Vincent ....lb.	.04	.05
Boneset, leaves and tops..lb.	.09	.10	Bamboo Brier ....lb.	—	.07
Buchu, short ....lb.	.90	.95	Bearsfoot ....lb.	.06	.07
Long ....lb.	—	—	Belladonna ....lb.	.18	.20
Cannabis, true, imported...lb.	—	—	Berberis, Aquifolium ....lb.	—	.20
American, (no assay)....lb.	—	.20	Beth ....lb.	.18	.19
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.30	Blood ....lb.	.14	.15
Catnip ....lb.	—	.12	Blueflag ....lb.	.35	.36
Chestnut ....lb.	—	.06	Bryonia ....lb.	.13	.14
Chiretta ....lb.	—	.24	Burdock ....lb.	.10	.11
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—	Calamus, bleached ....lb.	—	.42
Truxillo ....lb.	—	.50	Unbleached, natural ....lb.	—	.12
Coltsfoot ....lb.	.08	.09	Cohosh, black ....lb.	.08	.10
Corn Silk ....lb.	.06	.05½	Blue ....lb.	.08	.10
Damiana ....lb.	.11	.12	Colchicum ....lb.	.27	.29
Deer Tongue ....lb.	—	.09	Colombo, whole ....lb.	.02	.05
Digitalis ....lb.	.11	.12	Comfrey ....lb.	.30	.35
Eucalyptus ....lb.	—	.06	Culver's ....lb.	.15	.16
Euphorbia Pilulifera ....lb.	.11	.12	Cranesbill ....lb.	—	.14
Grindelia Robusta ....lb.	—	.10	Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	.09	.10
Henbane ....lb.	.21	.22	Doggrass, U.S.P., cut....lb.	.12	.14
Henna ....lb.	.18	.20	Echinacea ....lb.	.35	.36
Horehound ....lb.	.09	.10	Elecampane ....lb.	.13	.14
Jaborandi ....lb.	.36	.38	Galangal ....lb.	.10	.11
Laurel ....lb.	.03½	.04	Gelsemium ....lb.	.14	.15
Life Everlasting ....lb.	—	.05	Gentian ....lb.	—	.08
Liverwort ....lb.	.28	.30			
Lobelia ....lb.	.20	.22			
Matico ....lb.	—	.20			
Marjoram, German ....lb.	—	—			
French ....lb.	.11	.12			
Motherwort Herb ....lb.	—	.14			
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.08	.12			
Peppermint, American ....lb.	.14	.20			
Pichi ....lb.	.10	.11			
Prince's Pine ....lb.	—	.16			
Plantain ....lb.	—	.15			
Pulsatilla ....lb.	—	.60			
Queen of the Meadow ....lb.	—	.07			
Rose, red ....lb.	—	.50			
Rosemary ....lb.	.04½	.05			
Rue ....lb.	.25	.30			
Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.05	.06			
Greek ....lb.	.04	.05			
Spanish ....lb.	.04½	.05			
Savory ....lb.	.10	.12			
Senna, Alexandria, whole...lb.	.70	.75			
Half Leaf ....lb.	.24	.25			
Siftings ....lb.	.11	.12			
Tinnevely, Jobbing ....lb.	.14	.16			
Grinding ....lb.	.06	.09			
Pods ....lb.	.08	.10			
Powdered ....lb.	.09	.11			
Skullcap, Western ....lb.	—	.20			
Spearmint, American ....lb.	—	.20			
Squaw Vine ....lb.	.20	.21			
Stramonium ....lb.	.17	.18			
Tansy ....lb.	.16	.22			
Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.06	.06½			
French ....lb.	.10	.10½			
Uva Ursi ....lb.	.04	.04½			
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.07	.08			
Wormwood, imported ....lb.	.15	.16			
Yerba Santa ....lb.	.12	.13			

\*Nominal

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## Seeds and Spices

Ginger, Jamaica .....	lb.	.24	—	.25	Senega .....	lb.	.70	—	.75	Foenugreek .....	lb.	—	—	.03
See Spices .....					Serpentaria .....	lb.	.75	—	.80	Hemp, Manchurian .....	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04 1/4
Ginseng, Cultivated .....	lb.	1.00	—	3.00	Snake, Cabbage .....	lb.	.20	—	.22	Chilian .....	lb.	—	—	—
Northwestern wild .....	lb.	6.00	—	8.00	Snake, Canada natural .....	lb.	.30	—	.32	Job's Tears, white .....	lb.	—	—	.08
Southern wild .....	lb.	5.00	—	7.00	Stripped .....	lb.	—	—	.50	Larkspur .....	lb.	—	—	.17
Gold Seal .....	lb.	—	—	3.75	Spikenard .....	lb.	.20	—	.21	Lobelia .....	lb.	—	—	.75
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	4.25	Squill, white .....	lb.	.05	—	.06	Mustard, Bari, Brown .....	lb.	—	—	.10
Hellebore, Black, Imported .....	lb.	—	—	.35	Stillingia .....	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	Bombay, Brown .....	lb.	—	—	.06 1/2
White .....	lb.	—	—	.15	Stone .....	lb.	—	—	.10	California, Brown .....	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.04 1/4
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	.16	Turmeric Madras .....	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Yellow .....	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Helonias (Unicorn false) .....	lb.	.48	—	.50	Aleppy .....	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Chinese, Yellow .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
Ipecac Cartagena .....	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	China .....	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	English, Yellow .....	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Powdered .....	lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Unicorn false, See Helonias .....	lb.	—	—	—	Danish, Yellow .....	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
Rio whole .....	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	True, See Aletris .....	lb.	—	—	—	Dutch, Yellow .....	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Powdered .....	lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Valerian, Belgian .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	Poppy, Dutch .....	lb.	—	—	.09
Jalap, whole .....	lb.	.16	—	.22	Yellow Dock .....	lb.	—	—	.15	Turkish .....	lb.	—	—	.08 1/2
Powdered, U.S.P. .....	lb.	.23	—	.25	Yellow Parilla .....	lb.	—	—	.30	Blue Indian .....	lb.	—	—	.06
Kava Kava .....	lb.	—	—	.17						White Indian .....	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Lady Slipper .....	lb.	—	—	.80						Quince .....	lb.	.75	—	.85
Licorice, *Russian, cut .....	lb.	—	—	—						Rape South Amer. ....	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2
Spanish natural bales .....	lb.	.06	—	.07						Japanese, small .....	lb.	—	—	.08 1/4
Selected .....	lb.	.21	—	.22						Domestic .....	lb.	—	—	.06
Powdered .....	lb.	.13	—	.14						Sabadilla .....	lb.	—	—	.09
Lovage .....	lb.	.45	—	.50						Stavesacre .....	lb.	—	—	.30
Manaca .....	lb.	—	—	.20						Stramonium .....	lb.	—	—	.24
Mandrake .....	lb.	.10	—	.11						Strophanthus, Hispidus .....	lb.	—	—	—
Musk, Russian .....	lb.	.90	—	.95						Kombe .....	lb.	—	—	.35
Orris, Florentine bold .....	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09						Sunflower, domestic .....	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Verona .....	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2						South American .....	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2
Powdered .....	lb.	.08	—	.11						Worm, American .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Fingers .....	lb.	.75	—	.90						*Levant .....	lb.	—	—	1.30
Pareira Brava .....	lb.	—	—	.25										
Pellitory .....	lb.	—	—	.08										
Pink true .....	lb.	—	—	.90										
Pleurisy .....	lb.	—	—	.19										
Poke .....	lb.	—	—	.09										
Rhatany .....	lb.	.10	—	.11										
Rhubarb .....	lb.	—	—	—										
High Dried .....	lb.	.23	—	.25										
Powdered .....	lb.	.30	—	.32										
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	lb.	.48	—	.50										
Mexican .....	lb.	—	—	.40										
Scammony Root .....	lb.	—	—	.05 1/2										

## SEEDS

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## Essential Oils

Cloves, Zanzibar .....	lb.	.26 1/4	— .27
Amboyas .....	lb.	.31 1/4	— .32
Penang .....	lb.	.45	— .46
Ginger, African .....	lb.	.07	— .07 1/4
Jamaica, grinding .....	lb.	.23 1/2	— .25
Fancy Bold .....	lb.	.28 1/2	— .29
Japan .....	lb.	—	— .08 1/4
Cochin lemon .....	lb.	.06	— .08 1/2
Mace, Slaw .....	lb.	.31	— .32
Banda, No. 1 .....	lb.	.34	— .35
Batavia .....	lb.	.24	— .26
Nutmegs, 110s .....	lb.	.15	— .16
75s-80s .....	lb.	.17	— .18
Pepper, Black Sing. ....	lb.	.08 1/2	— .09
White .....	lb.	.14 1/2	— .15
Peppers, Red, Mombasa ..	lb.	.26	— .27
Cherries .....	lb.	.16	— .18
Bombay .....	lb.	.11	— .11 1/4
Japan .....	lb.	.32	— .33
Pimento, Select .....	lb.	.04	— .04 1/4

## WAXES

Bayberry .....	lb.	.19 1/4	— .21
Bees, white .....	lb.	.35	— .38
Yellow, clean .....	lb.	.16	— .17
Crude .....	lb.	.13	— .15
Candelilla .....	lb.	.25	— .27
Carnauba, Flor .....	lb.	.55	— .56
No. 1, North Country ..	lb.	.47	— .48
No. 2, North Country ..	lb.	—	— .26
No. 3, Fatty Gray .....	lb.	—	— .15
No. 3, Chalky .....	lb.	—	— .15
Ceresin Yellow .....	lb.	.08 1/4	— .10
White .....	lb.	.09	— .11
Japan .....	lb.	.23	— .25
Montan, crude .....	lb.	—	— .06
*Beached .....	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown ..	lb.	—	— .35
*Green .....	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white .....	lb.	—	—
*Domestic .....	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow .....	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.06	— .07
Ref'd, 118-120 deg. ....	lb.	.03 1/4	— .05
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils			
*Nominal			

## Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P. ....	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A. ....	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.			
Sweet .....	lb.	.42 1/4	— .45
Peach Kernel (Apricot) ..	lb.	.28	— .32
Amber, Crude .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Rectified .....	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Anise Technical .....	lb.	.45	— .55
U. S. P. ....	lb.	.60	— .70
Bay .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Bergamot .....	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Artificial .....	lb.	—	— 3.00
Birch Tar, Rect. ....	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Crude .....	lb.	—	—
Bois de Rose .....	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Cade .....	lb.	.75	— .90
Cajuput, Native .....	lb.	.60	— .65
U.S.P. ....	lb.	.70	— .75
Camphor, by-product .....	lb.	.09	— .10 1/4
Japanese white .....	lb.	.25	— .26
Cananga, Native .....	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Rectified .....	lb.	4.25	— 4.60
Caraway, Rectified .....	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Cassia Technical .....	lb.	.88	— .95
Lead, Free .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cedar Leaf .....	lb.	.80	— .85
Cedar Wood, light .....	lb.	.35	— .38
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..	lb.	17.50	— 18.50
Leaf .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon .....	lb.	.35	— .43
Java .....	lb.	.62	— .65
Cloves, cans .....	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Bottles .....	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Copaiba, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.70	— .75
Coriander, U.S.P. ....	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Croton .....	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Cubebs, U.S.P. ....	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin .....	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Dill .....	lb.	—	— 4.50
Erigeron .....	lb.	—	— 3.50

Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.Pb.	lb.	.48	— .50
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian ..	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon (Reunion) .....	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
*Turkish .....	lb.	—	— 4.00
Ginger .....	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Gingergrass .....	lb.	—	— 3.25
Hemlock .....	lb.	—	— .75
Juniper Berries, rect. ....	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wood .....	lb.	.75	— .90
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P. ..	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Spike Spanish .....	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Lemon, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.75	— .90
Lemongrass, Native .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Limes, Expressed .....	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Distilled .....	lb.	.55	— .65
Linaloe .....	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Mace, distilled .....	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural .....	lb.	—	— 20.00
Artificial .....	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Neroli, Bigarade .....	oz.	8.00	— 25.00
Petale .....	oz.	10.00	— 30.00
Artificial .....	lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Orange, bitter .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Sweet, West Indian .....	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Italian .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Origanum, imitation .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Patchouli .....	lb.	8.25	— 9.25
Pennyroyal, domestic .....	lb.	—	— 1.75
Imported .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Peppermint Natural, tins ..	lb.	9.00	— 2.00
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Japanese .....	lb.	—	— 1.15
Petit Grain, So. America ..	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
French .....	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Pinus Sylvestris .....	lb.	—	— 2.00
Pumilio .....	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Rose, French .....	oz.	10.00	— 12.00
Bulgarian .....	oz.	7.50	— 9.25
Artificial .....	oz.	2.50	— 2.75

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## Aromatic Chemicals

Rosemary, U.S.P. ....lb.	.55	— .65
Tech. ....lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East India ....lb.	6.50	— 6.75
West Indian ....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Sassafras, natural ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Artificial ....lb.	.53	— .55
Savin ....lb.	—	— 4.25
Spearmint ....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Spruce ....lb.	—	— 7.50
Tansy, Amer. ....lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Tar, bbls. ....gal.	.30	— .32
Refined, U.S.P., cans....gal.	—	— 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
White, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Vetivert, Bourbon ....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Wine, heavy ....lb.	—	— 4.00
Wintergreen, sweet birch....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Genuine Gaultheria ....lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk....lb.	.32	— .33
Wormseed Baltimore ....lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Wormwood Dom. ....lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon....lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Manila ....lb.	25.00	— 32.00
Artificial ....lb.	—	— 10.00

## Oleoresins

Aspidium (Malefern) ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Capsicum ....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cubeb ....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Ginger ....lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Malefern ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Mullein (so-called) ....lb.	—	— 6.00
*Oriss, domestic ....lb.	—	— 20.00
Imported ....lb.	—	— 22.00
Pepper, black ....lb.	—	— 6.00
Vanilla ....lb.	8.75	— 10.00

## Perfumers' Sundries

Ambergris, black ....oz.	—	— 8.00
Ambergris, gray ....oz.	—	— 25.00
Chalk, precipitated ....lb.	.02½	— .03½
Civet ....oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous ....lb.	.12	— .13
Lanolin anhydrous ....lb.	.16	— .17
Musk Cab., pods. ....oz.	16.00	— 17.00
Musk, Cab., grains. ....oz.	25.00	— 27.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains. ....oz.	33.00	— 35.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods. ....oz.	18.00	— 20.00
Orris Root, Florentine, wholelb.	.09	— .10
Verona ....lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered, Gran. ....lb.	.08	— .12
Rice Starch ....lb.	.15	— .16
Talc, Italian ....ton	45.00	— 46.00
Talc, French ....ton	27.00	— 28.00
Talc, domestic ....ton	18.00	— 20.00

## Aromatic Chemicals

## Natural Derivatives

Anethol ....lb.	—	— 1.75
Borneol ....lb.	—	— 3.50
Citronellol ....lb.	10.00	— 15.00
Citral ....lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Eucalyptol ....lb.	.80	— .85
Eugenol ....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Geraniol ....lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Iso-Eugenol ....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Linalool ....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Menthhol ....lb.	4.50	— 4.60
Rhodinol ....lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Safrol ....lb.	.67	— .70

## Synthetic Aromatics

Acetophenone, C.P. ....lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Amyl Salicylate ....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Anisic Aldehyde ....lb.	—	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 1.50
Free From Chlorine....lb.	—	— 2.00
Benzyl Acetate ....lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Alcohol ....lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Benzyl Benzoate ....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Bromstyrol ....lb.	6.25	— 6.60
Cinnamic Acid ....lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Cinnamic Aldehyde ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Coumarin ....lb.	4.35	— 4.50
Imported ....lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Ethyl Cinnamate ....lb.	—	— 5.50
Geranyl Acetate ....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Heliotropin ....lb.	—	— 3.00
Indol, C. P. ....oz.	—	— 10.00
Linalyl Acetate ....lb.	9.50	— 11.00
Linalyl Benzoate ....lb.	—	— 17.50
Methyl Anthranilate ....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Methyl Cinnamate ....lb.	—	— 7.00
Methyl Paracresol ....lb.	5.50	— 10.00
Methyl Salicylate ....lb.	.32	— .33
Mirbane, rect., drums extra....lb.	13½	— 14
Musk Ambrette ....lb.	19.00	— 21.00
Musk Ketone ....lb.	—	— 15.00
Musk Xylene ....lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Nerolin ....lb.	—	— 2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde ....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Phenylacetic Acid ....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Phenylethylalcohol ....lb.	8.00	— 12.00
Terpineol, C. P. ....lb.	.45	— .60
Vanillin ....oz.	—	— .50
Violet, artificial (Itonone)....lb.	—	— 8.00
Yara Yara Crystals....lb.	—	— 2.50

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## Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

**Imports from September 10 to September 17**

**ACIDS**—Citric, 260 csks., Kachurin Drug Co., Palermo; Cressylic, 1 cse., McKesson & Robbins, Manchester, 49 drs., W. H. Brown & Co., Manchester; Tartaric, 78 csks., K. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

**ALMONDS**—150 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Malaga; 150 cs., British Bank of South American, Malaga; 150 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 200 cs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Malaga; 250 cs., Lee, Higginson & Co., Malaga; 2,324 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 650 cs., Bank of New York, Malaga; 50 cs., Paddock & Fowler, Malaga; 75 cs., Park & Tilford, Malaga; 100 cs., G. Weiss & Son, Malaga; 1,125 cs., 68 pkgs., Order, Malaga; 650 csks., Hillis Bros. & Co., Tarragona; 200 cs., H. S. Head, Tarragona; 200 csks., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Tarragona; 300 csks., Baring Bros. & Co., Tarragona; 500 cs., First National Bank of Minn., Tarragona; 200 cs., Atlantic National Bank, Tarragona; 1,000 cs., Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Tarragona; 500 csks., Baring Bros. & Co., Tarragona; 1,500 csks., Order, Tarragona; 200 bgs., Order, Valencia; 150 cs., Konig Bros. & Co., Malaga; 200 bxs., British Bank of South America, Alicante; 200 bxs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 500 bxs., Order, Alicante; 1,210 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 100 cs., Bank of New York, Malaga; 300 cs., Austin, Nichols & Co., Malaga; 900 cs., Order, Malaga; 206 csks., T. M. Duche & Sons, Leghorn; 456 csks., Habicht, Leghorn; 150 csks., Birdsong Bros., Leghorn; 150 csks., F. E. Childs & Co., Leghorn; 250 csks., T. M. Duche & Sons, Leghorn; 300 bgs., Konig Bros., Leghorn; 700 bgs., First National Bank of Minn., Leghorn; 50 bgs., Watt & Scott, Leghorn; 300 bgs., First National Bank, Leghorn

**ALOES**—23 cs., Union Castle Mall S. S. Co., Southampton

**AMMONIUM SALTS**—Alum, 40 csks., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; Carbonate, 20 bbls., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg

**ANTIMONY SULFIDE**—15 csks., Katzenbach & Bullock, Hamburg

**BALSAM**—8 cs., Mercantile Bank of America, Central American Ports; 15 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Central American Ports; 11 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Central American Ports; Copaliba, 3 cs., Meyer & Co., Maracalbo

**BARIUM SALTS**—Carbonate, 170 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 205 csks., Bankers Trust Co., Hamburg; Chloride, 15 bbls., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; 40 bbls., Order, Hamburg; Hydrate, 33 bbls., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg

**BARK**—12 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., Southampton

**BARITE**—100 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Hamburg

**BARIUM CARBONATE**—84 bbls., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; 500 bgs., Order, Hamburg

**BEANS**—Cocon, 2 bbls., E. A. Mitchell, Kingston; 500 csks., Ultramares Corporation, Puerto Plata; 100 csks., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Puerto Plata; 75 csks., J. J. Julia & Co., Puerto Plata; 85 bgs., H. E. Botzow, Inc., Jeremie; 127 bgs., Ivon & Co., Jeremie; 73 csks., Ultramares Corp., Port Limon; 216 csks., Fruit Despatch Co., Port Limon; 1,074 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Guayaquil; 350 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Guayaquil; 27 bgs., Andean Trading Co., Guayaquil; 684 bgs., Core & Herbert, Winnebah; 1,160 bgs., Core & Herbert, Addah; 140 bgs., Commonwealth Trust Co., Accra; 697 bgs., Core & Herbert, Accra; 1,600 bgs., Order, Accra; 610 bgs., Commonwealth Trust Co., Sakondi; 360 csks., Order, South Pacific Ports; 86 bgs., Meyer & Co., Maracalbo; Powder, 1,162 pgs., Midland Warehouse & Transfer Co., Rotterdam; 50 cs., Order, Rotterdam

**BRONZE POWDER**—20 cs., State Forwarding & Shipping Co., 30 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Hamburg; 27 cs., Gerstendorfer Bros., Bremerhaven; 25 cs., Bank of Manhattan Co., Bremerhaven

**CASEIN**—1 csk., T. D. Downing & Co., Hamburg

**CHALK**—09 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 12 cs., D. C. Andrews & Co., Havre

**CHEMICALS**—63 cs., Elmer & Amend, Hamburg; 9 cs., Reinold Teschner & Volk Co., Hamburg; 105 csks., Mechanicas & Metals National Bank, Hamburg; 3 cs., Tice & Lynch, Hamburg; 74 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 1 cse., C. B. Richard & Co., London; 191 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 167 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 386 csks., 82 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 130 csks., 130 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 93 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 53 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 40 cs., Irving National Bank, Hamburg; 20 pkgs., Tice & Lynch, Hamburg; 122 pkgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremerhaven

**CLAY**—China, 200 bgs., Lunham & Moore, Hamburg; Raw, 30 csks., J. Goebel & Co., Bremerhaven

**COLORS**—1 cse., Fezandie & Sperle, Hamburg; 1 cse., Pomeroy & Fischer, London; 2 csks., 1 cse., National City Bank, Rotterdam; 13 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 14 csks., 1 cse., Textile Alliance, Rotterdam; 2 csks., Order, Rotterdam; 1 cse., Corn Exchange National Bank, Hamburg; 10 cs., Favor Ruhl & Co., Hamburg; 1 csk., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Liverpool; 2 kegs, Order, Liverpool; 11 cs., A. Burst & Co., Antwerp; 1 cse., Schreider & Co., Antwerp; 12 csks., Sandoz Chemical Co., Antwerp; 7 cylinders, Ciba Co., Antwerp; 5 csks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; 8 cs., Sigmund Ulmann Co., Hamburg; Alizarine, 1 cse., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 3 csks., Textile Alliance, Rotterdam; Bronze, 47 cs., Order, Bremerhaven; Coal Tar, 4 csks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 1 csk., Franklin Import &

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**DEGRAS STEARINE**—36 bbls., Borne Scrym-  
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**DEXTRINE**—250 bbls., E. M. Javitz & Co.,  
 Rotterdam  
**DIVI DIVI**—2,236 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein &  
 Co., Rio Hacha  
**DRUGS**—17 cs., G. Gennert, Hamburg  
**EARTH**—30 bbls., Order, Leghorn; **Sienna**,  
 50 csks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Leghorn;  
 50 csks., J. L. Smith, Leghorn  
**EPSOM SALT**—1,000 bgs., Jefferson Trust  
 Co., Hamburg; 350 bgs., Iscoga Chemical  
 Co., Hamburg  
**EXTRACT—Mangrove**, 50 csks., W. A. Ross  
 & Bro., Liverpool; **Tannin**, 280 bbls., Order,  
 Leghorn  
**FULLER'S EARTH**—700 bgs., L. A. Salomon  
 & Bros., London  
**GELATIN**—17 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London;  
 46 cs., P. Puttmann, Rotterdam; 21 cs., P.  
 C. Zuhke, Rotterdam; 15 cs., T. W. Dunn  
 Co., Glasgow  
**GLUE**—100 csks., Warsaw Co. for Trade &  
 Navig., Danzig; **Ground**, 8 csks., 4 cs., T.  
 W. Dunn Co., Glasgow; 200 bbls., Bank of  
 New York, Antwerp  
**GUM—Copal**, 100 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Co.,  
 Singapore; 63 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Co.,  
 Madrid; **Damar**, 100 cs., Brown Bros. &  
 Co., Singapore; 50 cs., Innes & Co., Singa-  
 pore; 111 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore;  
 196 cs., P. Bauer & Co., Batavia; 150 cs.,  
 Guaranty Trust Co., Batavia; 400 cs., In-  
 ternational Banking Corporation, Batavia;  
 100 cs., Order, Batavia; **Tragacanth**, 20 cs.,  
 Order, Constantinople  
**HERBS**—9 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., South-  
 ampton; 3 bbls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Ham-  
 burg; 49 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 20 bbls.,  
 M. Goldzier, Certe  
**HOPS**—25 bbls., Y. Sonnenschein, Hamburg;  
 30 bbls., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher,  
 Hamburg  
**IRON OXIDE**—115 bbls., C. J. Osborn &  
 Co., Malaga; 21 csks., Irving National Bk.,  
 Liverpool; 18 csks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc.,  
 Liverpool  
**JUNIPER BERRIES**—100 bbls., Order, Leg-  
 horn; 100 bgs., Order, Leghorn  
**KAPOC**—500 bbls., F. R. Henderson & Co.,  
 Batavia; 417 bbls., Elliott & Co., Sourabaya;  
 999 bbls., Frame & Co., Sourabaya; 600 bbls.,  
 Brown Bros. & Co., Sourabaya; 1,500 bbls.,  
 Smith, Kirkpatrick Co., Samarang; 425 bbls.,  
 W. R. Grace & Co., Samarang; 249 bbls.,  
 American Pacific Co., Samarang  
**LEAVES**—102 bbls., S. B. Penick & Co., Ham-  
 burg; 29 bbls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Ham-  
 burg; 2 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, London;  
 5 bbls., Nickells Rowland Co., Hamburg;  
**Arbutus**, 53 bgs., Order, Alicante; **Copaiba**,  
 240 cs., Garcia Trading Corporation, Rotter-  
 dam; **Laurel**, 294 bbls., A. D. Davis, Piraeus;  
**Sage**, 76 bbls., H. A. Lopez & Co., Piraeus;  
 81 bbls., Economon & Ritsas, Piraeus  
**LICORICE PASTE**—200 cs., Order, Leghorn  
**LITHOPONE**—100 csks., Pfaltz & Bauer,  
 Hamburg; 40 csks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Ham-  
 burg; 240 bbls., Order, Hamburg  
**MAGNESITE**—48 bbls., Innes, Speiden &  
 Co., Rotterdam  
**MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE**—8 bbls., H. Barna,  
 Hamburg; 37 bbls., Jefferson Trust Co.,  
 Hamburg  
**MANGANESE**—4 cs., Delaney & Brown,  
 Havre  
**MYROBALANS**—16,375 bgs., Order, Calcutta;  
 520 pkts., Order, Calcutta  
**NUX VOMICA**—176 bgs., Order, Madras; 340  
 bgs., Order, Calcutta  
**OILS**—5 csks., Oriana Oil Co., Havre; **Coco-**  
**nut**, 700 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons,  
 Manila; **Cod**, 1 bx., Bowring & Co., St.  
 Johns; 500 csks., National Oil Products  
 Co., St. Johns; 270 csks., W. & S. Job. St.  
 Johns; 83 csks., Swann & Finch, St. Johns;  
**Codliver**, 200 bbls., W. Benkert & Co.,  
 Bergen; 50 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Ber-  
 gen; 1 bbl., Park, Benziger & Co., St.  
 Johns; **Colza**, 25 csks., F. B. Vandegrift  
 & Co., Havre; **Linseed**, 57 bbls., Order,  
 Antwerp; 585 bbls., Order, London; 290 bbls.,  
 Clement & Sons, Rotterdam; 146 bbls.,  
 Order, Havre; **Lubricating**, 1 pkge., Vacuum

Oil Co., London; 50 bbls., Order, London;  
**Olive**, 34 pkgs., R. T. Mouquin Wine Co.,  
 Southampton; 8 cs., Hudson Forwarding &  
 Shipping Co., Naples; 5 csks., F. Oreste,  
 Naples; 250 cs., F. N. Giavli, Malaga; 50  
 bbls., Royal Bank of Canada, Malaga; 500  
 cs., East River National Bank, Malaga; 35  
 bbls., A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga; 103 cs.,  
 Order, Malaga; 516 cs., W. A. Taylor Co.,  
 Tarragona; 125 bbls., Aeolian Import Co.,  
 Tarragona; 100 bbls., Scholz Bros., Tarrag-  
 onna; 100 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Tarrag-  
 onna; 25 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Tarragona;  
 59 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Malaga; 250 cs.,  
 Continental & Commercial Bank of Chicago,  
 Malaga; 150 bbls., A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga;  
 2 csks., Order, Palermo; 32 csks., Italian  
 Discount & Trust Co., Palermo; 10 csks.,  
 Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Pal-  
 ermo; 5 csks., S. La Mattina, Palermo;  
 5 csks., P. Caputo, Palermo; 8 csks., G.  
 Balta, Palermo; 3 csks., G. Mazzola, Pal-  
 ermo; 1 csk., G. Canepa, Palermo; 2 csks.,  
 100 bxs., Order, Palermo; 14 bbls., Hudson  
 Forwarding & Shipping Co., Messina; 7  
 bbls., V. Mitella, Messina; 8 bbls., D.  
 Santoro, Messina; 5 bbls., F. Marciano,  
 Messina; 25 bbls., First National Bank of  
 Boston, Barcelona; 225 cs., Equitable Trust  
 Co., Barcelona; 300 cs., Schroeder Bros.,  
 Barcelona; 1 csk., G. Domini, Barcelona;  
 100 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Barcelona;  
 203 cs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Bar-  
 celona; 110 cs., Order, Barcelona; 100 bbls.,  
 Brown Bros. & Co., Seville; 7 bbls., D.  
 Lorient, Piraeus; 121 bbls., Order, Piraeus;  
 220 cs., Order, Leghorn; 8 bbls., Order,  
 Leghorn; 460 cs., Order, Leghorn; 861 cs.,  
 W. A. Taylor & Co., Leghorn; **Palm**, 75  
 csks., A. C. Fetterolf, Liverpool; 35 csks.,  
 Order, Liverpool; 2 pkgs., Taylor & Co.,  
 Salt Pond; **Sulfur**, 100 bbls., Order, Palermo  
**OILS, ESSENTIAL**—4 bx., M. Iglesias, Hav-  
 ana; 4 cs., W. McKinney, Naples; 3 cs., J.  
 W. Lyon & Co., Rotterdam; 13 cs., Polaks  
 Frutal Works, Rotterdam; 4 csks., 100 csks.,  
 Equitable Trust Co., Malaga; 2 cs., M. G.  
 Lange & Co., Hamburg; 12 cs., G. Lo Calco,  
 Palermo; 62 cs., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer  
 & Co., Messina; 20 cs., Brown Bros. & Co.,  
 Messina; 25 cs., East River National Bank,  
 Messina; 1 csk., Order, Messina; 1 csk.,  
 Dodge & Olcott, Bremerhaven; 9 drs., P.  
 Bauer & Co., Batavia; 11 cs., J. W. Lyon  
 & Co., Leghorn; **Cananga**, 1 drum, Fritzsche  
 Bros., Rotterdam; 1 drum, A. Chris & Co.,  
 Rotterdam; **Caraway**, 3 cs., G. Lueders  
 & Co., Rotterdam; **Cassia**, 25 cs., D. L. Moos  
 & Co., Hongkong; **Coriander**, 1 csk., Dodge  
 & Olcott Co., Southampton; **Juniper Berry**,  
 1 drum, Magnus, Mabce & Reynard, Rotter-  
 dam; 1 drum, Fritzsche Bros., Rotterdam;  
 1 drum, J. B. Horner, Inc., Rotterdam;  
**Orange**, 50 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co.,  
 Kingston; **Thyme**, Red, 2 drs., American  
 Exchange National Bank, Southampton  
**PIASSAVA**—40 bbls., F. H. Cone & Co., Liver-  
 pool; 60 bbls., Eaton, Schleich & Woll, Ant-  
 werp  
**POTASSIUM SALTS—Carbonate**, 21 csks.,  
 Hollingshurst & Co., Hamburg; **Caustic**, 83  
 csks., 743 drs., Globe Shipping Co., Ham-  
 burg; **Chlorate**, 172 csks., 1 csk., Order,  
 Hamburg; 200 csks., Superfos Co., Hamburg;  
 1,020 csks., American Woodpulp Corporation,  
 Hamburg; 1,750 bbls., Mechanics & Metals  
 National Bank, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 500 bgs.,  
 P. Bauer & Co., Hamburg; 12,008 bgs., A.  
 Vogel, Bremerhaven; **Permanganate**, 3 bbls.,  
 M. G. Lange & Co., Hamburg; 20 csks.,  
 Order, Hamburg; **Prussiate**, 67 bbls., Super-  
 fos Co., Copenhagen  
**QUICKSILVER**—500 flasks, Oreser, Leghorn  
**QUININE**—88 cs., McKesson & Robbins,  
 Batavia  
**ROOTS**—13 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., South-  
 ampton; 44 bgs., Peck & Velsor, Hamburg;  
 4 cs., A. Stallmann Co., Hamburg; **Arrow**,  
 2 bbls., 5 kgs., United Fruit Co., London;  
**Licorice**, 111 bbls., MacAndrew & Forbes,  
 Leghorn; **Orris**, 27 bgs., J. L. Huisking,  
 Leghorn; 73 bgs., Order, Leghorn  
**SAFFRON**—2 cs., Intercean Forwarding Co.,  
 Alicante

**SAL AMMONIAC**—33 csks., American Wood-  
 pulp Corporation, Hamburg; 46 bbls., Na-  
 tional Park Bank, Hamburg; 48 csks., Am-  
 erican Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg  
**SALT**—3,007 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 500 tons,  
 Order, Lisbon; **Bromine**, 40 cs., Superfos  
 Co., Hamburg; **Hartshorn**, 205 csks., Kutt-  
 roff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam  
**SEEDS**—111 bgs., Hennings Harning Co.,  
 Hamburg; 900 bgs., Order, Certe; 50 bgs.,  
 Gravenhorst & Co., Central American Ports;  
**Anise**, 270 csks., Order, Malaga; **Caraway**,  
 210 bgs., Archibald & Lewis, Rotterdam;  
 160 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam;  
 450 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Rotterdam;  
**Colza**, 100 bgs., E. W. Ward & Sons, Havre;  
 100 bgs., Whitney, Eckstein Seed Co.,  
 Havre; 174 bgs., American Express Co.,  
 Havre; **Mustard**, 102 cs., Levy & Lewis,  
 Rotterdam; **Poppy**, 250 bgs., C. J. Speroo &  
 Son, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Jaburg Bros.,  
 Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Archibald & Lewis,  
 Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Order, Rotterdam;  
**Rape**, 200 bgs., C. J. Speroo & Son, Rotter-  
 dam; 448 bgs., Tewcles Seed Co., Rotterdam  
**SHELLAC—Orange**, 50 bgs., Order, Calcutta  
**SOAP**—310 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona;  
 20 cs., Downer, Hummell & Co., Valencia;  
 100 cs., Bank of America, Valencia; 5 cs.,  
 F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Vigo; 30 bxs.,  
 Order, Piraeus  
**SODIUM SALTS—Bromide**, 88 cs., American  
 Kreuger & Toll Co., Hamburg; 100 csks.,  
 Order, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 25 cs., Powers-  
 Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Gothenburg; 100  
 cs., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool; **Cyanide**,  
 5 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Liverpool; 150  
 cs., National City Bank, Havre; **Hydro-**  
**sulfite**, 100 csks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotter-  
 dam; **Nitrate**, 50 csks., W. R. Grace & Co.,  
 Iquique; **Phosphate**, 55 csks., Innes, Speiden  
 & Co., Antwerp; **Prussiate**, 19 csks., Order,  
 Manchester; 17 csks., Order, Manchester;  
**Sulfate**, 10 bgs., Order, Antwerp; **Sulfide**, 40  
 drs., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; 38 drs.,  
 Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg  
**SPICES—Black Pepper**, 200 bgs., F. R. Hen-  
 derson & Co., Batavia; 2,129 bgs., Order,  
 Batavia; **Cassia**, 500 bbls., Daarnhower &  
 Co., Hongkong; 500 bbls., International Bank-  
 ing Corporation, Hongkong; 100 cs., W.  
 Tappenback, Hongkong; 300 bbls., American  
 Trading Co., Hongkong; **Mace**, 101 cs.,  
 Order, Singapore; **Nutmegs**, 200 cs., L.  
 Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; 300 cs., E.  
 Baustead & Co., Singapore; **Paprika**, 125  
 bgs., Union Commercial Co., Alicante; 200  
 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante;  
**White Pepper**, 1,251 bgs., Order, Batavia  
**SUMAC**—350 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust  
 Co., Palermo; 200 bbls., Order, Palermo;  
 4,117 bgs., Order, Piraeus  
**TAPIOCA FLOUR**—250 bgs., Guaranty Trust  
 Co., Batavia; 500 bgs., F. R. Henderson &  
 Co., Batavia; 2,059 bgs., Balfour Williamson  
 & Co., Sourabaya; 271 bgs., Order, Soura-  
 baya  
**TARTAR**—31 bbls., 319 bgs., Tartar Chemical  
 Works, Alicante; 489 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co.,  
 Alicante  
**WAX—Bees**, 493 pkts., Irving National Bank,  
 Lisbon; 100 cs., Knauth, Nachter & Kuhne,  
 Rotterdam; 424 bgs., Order, Bremerhaven  
**WHITING**—500 bgs., Talntor Trading Co.,  
 Dunkirk  
**WINE—Medicinal**, 100 cs., L. Renault & Co.,  
 Rotterdam; 600 cs., L. Landmann & Sons,  
 Rotterdam; 24 bbls., E. St. Laurent & Co.,  
 Malaga; 128 bbls., Gazewan Co., Malaga;  
 650 cs., A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga; 500  
 cs., 800 cs., J. Wile Sons, Southampton;  
 170 bbls., E. L. Hazlett, Barcelona; 200 cs.,  
 W. A. Taylor, Cadiz; 450 bbls., 500 cs., J.  
 Munroe & Co., Cadiz; 100 cs., McKesson &  
 Robbins, Cadiz; 30 bbls., Garneau & Co.,  
 Cadiz; 12 bbls., E. St. Laurent, Inc., Cadiz;  
 149 bbls., J. Wile Sons, Cadiz; 50 bbls.,  
 J. Munroe & Co., Cadiz  
**ZINC—Chloride**, 50 csks., Chemical National  
 Bank, Rotterdam; 86 drs., Brown Bros. &  
 Co., Liverpool; **Nickelled**, 13 cs., L. C.  
 Hirsch & Co., Hamburg; **Oxide**, 100 bbls.,  
 Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Antwerp; 150 csks.,  
 American E. Trans. Co., Hamburg

The Industrial Chemical & Fertilizer Co., Brunswick, Ga., recently organized, is to construct a one-story plant, 100x100 ft., for the manufacture of fertilizer products. B. S. Brown is general manager.

The Dittmore Chemical Co., Terre Haute, Ind., has begun the manufacture of cleansing preparations which will be handled by Levin Brothers of Terre Haute.

The Colonial Chemical Corp., Reading, Pa., manufacturer of disinfectants, has leased a building at New Orleans, La., for a branch plant. George Bowman, secretary, will represent the company in New Orleans.

The Flake Graphite Corp., Goodwater, Ala., will rebuild its plant recently destroyed by fire, with loss estimated at \$500,000.



## New Incorporations

Calumet Chemical Co., 4100 Fillmore st., Chicago, capital \$50,000. To manufacture chemicals. P. Lee, F. O. Mason and Raymond S. Pruitt.

Fibrous Mfg. Co., 130 Market st., Newark, N. J. To manufacture fibre products. Elwood B. Hendricks, 645 Springdale ave., East Orange, N. J.

Jordon Specialty Co., Tampa, Fla., capital \$10,000. To manufacture chemicals. Leo B. Jordon and P. T. Jordon, Tampa.

Riddle Mfg. Co., Jacksonville, Fla., capital \$25,000. To manufacture chemicals. J. R. Crosby, W. H. McGee and C. G. McDaniel, Jacksonville.

The Golden State Color & Chemical Works, Obispo ave., Long Beach, Cal. To manufacture chemicals. James V. Nevin, 2817 East Second street, Long Beach.

The Dustbane Products Co., 3629 South Ashland ave., Chicago, capital \$5,000. To manufacture sweeping compounds. Daniel Burkhardtmeier, G. A. Gillmurray and M. B. Goodrich.

James A. Ross, Inc., Boston, Mass., capital \$100,000. To manufacture chemicals. James A. Ross, 1 Canal street, Lawrence, Mass.

Victory Druggists, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000; incorporated by the Colonial Charter Co., Wilmington, Del.

W. N. Wright Co., Inc., Boston, capital \$25,000. Chemicals, oils, dyestuffs. Wallace N. Wright, Kenneth Y. Wright, Arlington; Robert F. Wright, Boston; William E. Schofield.

Eyers Drug & Chemical Co., Gloucester, Mass., capital \$25,000. Herbert H. Eyers, Gertrude P. Eyers, Raymond A. Morse, Gloucester, Mass.

Kenber Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. H. Norton, J. J. Bergen, T. J. Kennedy; attorney, A. L. Gellich, 175 Fifth ave.

Elixir Drug and Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. G. Dreyer, E. Somogyi, L. Kinoy; attorneys, J. Kendler and M. M. Goldstein, 158 W. 45th st.

Longacre Pharmacy, Manhattan, capital \$20,000. J. Freedman, M. R. Freeman, H. Menzer, 1228 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

George V. Gross & Co., Manhattan, capital \$30,000. Oils and extracts. G. V. and G. E. Gross, A. Davis; attorneys, Cohen Bros., 35 Wall st.

Water Co., Brooklyn, capital \$10,000. To make medicines. B. Kuttner, F. Walter, P. Allen; attorney, M. Durst, 299 Broadway.

M. S. and G. P. Chemical and Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$21,000. M. S. and G. P. Petrolia; attorney, A. J. O. Hoschek, 1542 Broadway.

Newark Wholesale Drug Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000. Isaac Raskind, Morris Heller, Philip Sokel, Newark.

Ricknagel Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$30,000. H. P. McKown, J. J. Waters; attorney, G. A. Honnecker, 101 W. 41st st.

Vano Product Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Chemical preparations. I. Price, F. A. Nelson, J. Weiner; attorneys, Price Brothers, 261 Broadway.

Success Fur Dyeing Co., Brooklyn, capital \$10,000. L. Stern, C. Sanzer, S. Bobler; attorney, H. D. Levy, 808 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Rochell Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Chemicals. Harry Rochell, Martin J. Lyons, William J. Dougherty, Philadelphia; attorney, Phillip L. Garrett, Wilmington, Del.

Bob Company Drug Stores, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Incorporated by the Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Colonial Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Chemists; attorney, Franklin L. Mettler, Wilmington, Del.

Keogh Drug Corp., Manhattan, capital \$30,000. J. C. Keogh, M. Ellis, J. Bregman; attorney, H. S. Wallenstein, 233 Broadway.

Sanitary Bottle Mfg. Co., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. To develop certain patents. L. O. Culver, W. Pittston, Pa.; George W. Culver, Forty-Fort, Pa.; D. O. Coughlin, Luzerne, Pa.; incorporated by the Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Kranich Chemical Co., Brooklyn, capital \$20,000. A. and H. Kranich; attorney, J. G. Turnbull, 27 Cedar st., New York.

Fernandes Chemical Co., Brooklyn, capital \$10,000. J. Tortorelli, B. Barbera, F. Moggio; attorneys, Giacconi & Richard, 154 Wilson ave., Brooklyn.

Kreis Paint & Glass Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$1,000,000. H. Kreis, J. L. Doerfler, R. G. Filsinger; attorney, W. I. Hickey, Buffalo.

Pharmaceutical Supply Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. H. and M. Kahn, I. Rapoport; attorney, P. I. Schick, 1475 Broadway.

State Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. F. Kalen, D. Aaronson; attorney, S. M. Selig, 23 Warren st.

B. and H. Varnish and Chemical Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., capital \$5,000. C. A. Bulkeley, J. H. Hoyt; attorney, A. F. Montague, Syracuse.

New Jersey Alcohol Distilling Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., capital \$50,000. Harry C. Hand, Austin H. Smith, James Lindsay, Jersey City.

Otis-Moss, Plainfield, N. J., capital \$50,000. Chemists. Frank M. Kirkner, Marguerite F. Kirkner, Plainfield; Marjorie Barry, North Plainfield.

Bullet-Proof Glass Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. H. L. Ellis, William H. Mayhar, J. L. Cunningham, New York; incorporated by the Charter Service Corp.

Bingol Chemical Co., 2816 South Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill., capital \$30,000. To manufacture chemicals. J. P. Davidonis, M. Jurgelonis and Andrew J. Bloomberg.

W. W. Wright, Inc., Boston, Mass., capital \$25,000. To manufacture chemicals and dyes. Wallace H. Wright and Robert F. Wright, 212 Columbus ave.

Capital Increases—Independent Starch Co., Manhattan, from \$30,000 to \$100,000.

Wilson-Barnes Soap Corp., Philadelphia, from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

Federal Chemical Co., Woostock, Ill., from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

June Chemical Works, Inc., Wilkesbarre, Pa., from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

United Asbestos Co. of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., from \$25,000 to \$75,000.

Universal Drug Corp., of America, incorporated in Ohio, from \$625,000 to \$1,625,000.

Designations—American Agricultural Chemical Co., incorporated in Connecticut, New representative, J. A. Starrett, 2 Rector st., New York.

## Patents

Copies of patents may be obtained as follows; United States, 10 cents each; send to United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; French, one franc; send to M. M. Belin et Cie, 56 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris, for patents of the years 1902-1907, and to L'Imprimerie Nationale, 88 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, for patents of later date. German, one mark; send to Patent Office, Berlin. British, eight pence; send to Patent Office, London. Postage must be sent for British patents. Stamps are not accepted in payment for U. S. patents. In ordering patents, the number, name of patentee and subject of invention must be stated.

### Granted July 19, 1921

1,384,747—Luis E. Eckelmann and George E. Ferguson, New York, N. Y. Chemical heater.

1,384,918—Oliver C. Ralston, Niagara Falls, N. Y. A process of making anhydrous antimony trichloride.

1,385,040—Charles S. Bradley, New York, N. Y. Production of ether.

1,385,074—George E. Ferguson, New York, N. Y. Chemical heater.

1,385,075—George E. Ferguson, New York, N. Y. A method of preventing crystallization of a melted mass of crystals.

1,385,335—Floyd J. Metzger, New York, N. Y. Production of hydrocyanic acid.

### Granted July 26, 1921

1,385,515—Cleburne A. Basore, Auburn, Alabama. A process for the production of alcohol from gas containing ethylene.

1,385,660—John W. Bodman, Western Springs, and Truman M. Godfrey, Chicago, Ill. Deodorization of oils.

1,385,866—Viggo Drewsen, Brooklyn, N. Y. Production of acetone by distillation of sodium acetate.

1,386,081—Joseph L. Silsbee, Salt Lake City, Utah. Method of producing potassium sulfate and aluminum oxide from alunite or similar materials.

1,386,117—Coulter W. Jones, Midland, Mich. A method of absorbing halogens.

1,386,118—William E. Kirst, Midland, Mich. Manufacture of chlorhydrin.

1,386,278—Emile Piron, New York, N. Y. Method of recovering ammonium chlorid.

1,386,446—Job Morten and August Stillesen, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Lime-nitrogen process and product.

1,386,555—Arthur L. Davis, Liberty, Mo. A method of making a catalyst.

### Granted August 9, 1921

1,386,723—Walter Ostwald, Grossbothen, Near Leipzig, Germany. A method of producing nitrogen compounds during the dry distillation of nitrogenous fuel.

1,386,760—Carl Bosch, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. A process and means relating to the production of ammonia.

1,386,920—Max Buchner, Hanover, Germany. A method for producing hydroxide of metals by precipitating metallic salts with ammonia.

1,386,941—Karl Prinz zu Lowenstein, Neckargemund, and Fritz Hauff, Stuttgart, Germany. A method of producing nitrogen-containing compounds.

1,387,151—Walter Glaeser, Brooklyn, N. Y. Method of treating phosphate rock.

1,387,170—Robert Wade Poindexter, Los Angeles, Cal. A process of producing hydrocyanic acid.

1,387,212—Max Leonard Tower, Middleport, N. Y. A process of making arsenate of lead.

1,387,213—Max Leonard Tower, and Frederick Lange Begtrup, Middleport, N. Y. A process of making lead arsenate.

1,387,286—Ralph Marshall Major, Bloomfield, N. J. Cyanid-furnace.

1,387,441—Carl Alfred Braun, Munich, Germany. A process of producing cellulose.



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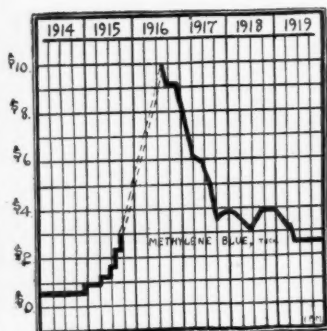
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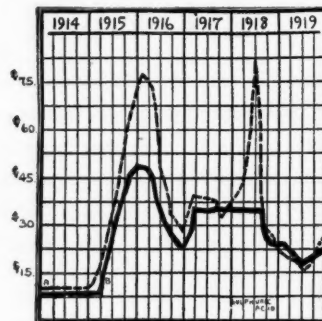
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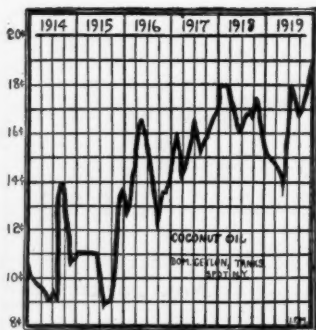
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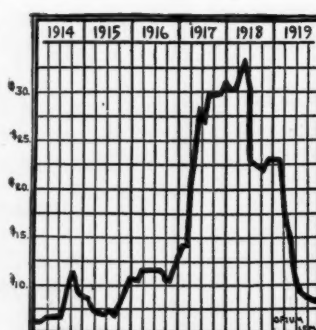
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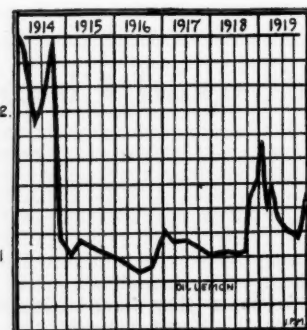
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AT the time of the last Chemical Exposition in New York the "National" catalogued a list of dyes which represented the achievement of four years of intensive effort. In the twelve months that have passed since then there have been added to the list of "National" products some twenty-eight technical dyes.

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*National Brilliant Green B Crystals*  
*National Wool Yellow LF*  
*National Wool Blue CG*  
*National Wool Orange R Conc.*  
*National Ponceau R*  
*National Superchrome Yellow GN*  
*National Diazine Beta Black N.*  
*National Diazine Black V*

*National Erie Fast Gray R*  
*National Niagara Blue R*  
*National Niagara Blue HW*  
*National Niagara Blue RW*  
*National Niagara Sky Blue 6B*  
*National Erie Fast Orange A*  
*National Erie Fast Orange CG*  
*National Erie Fast Scarlet YA*  
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